

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE; FAURE SUCCEEDS PERIER.

HAS France triumphantly emerged from the peril into which the sudden resignation of her President, Casimir-Perier, last week plunged her? This is the question which the whole civilized world is now asking, and it is believed that the events of the next few weeks will answer it. The resignation of M. Perier came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Its immediate cause



CASIMIR-PERIER.

was the defeat of the Dupuy Ministry by a Radical-Socialist combination on a minor home question,—in regard to Government guarantees of interest of railway shares under a convention of 1883; but ministries in France are proverbially short-lived, and nobody dreamed that the overthrow of Dupuy would lead to the retirement of Perier. The reason for the resignation as given in the official message was the inability of the President, under existing laws, to defend himself against

unjust attacks by political enemies. M. Perier is reported to have stated his reasons to a friend in this laconic sentence: "Too much responsibility; no power." Since his election to the Presidency, he has never ceased to be a target for the violent attacks of the Radicals, Socialists, and the more extreme Liberals. He was accused of monarchical sympathies, of designs against liberty, and of contempt for the people, and his enemies deliberately

aimed from the outset, so it is claimed, to force him into resigning the post which he had accepted with great reluctance. His friends and supporters do not conceal their disappointment at his weakness and lack of patriotism. They think that he could have terminated the campaign of personal and political abuse by dissolving the Chamber of Deputies in which he was unpopular and appealing to the country. On the other hand, it is believed by some that his voluntary retirement is due directly to his patriotic desire to bring about such a revision of the Constitution as would protect the President of the Republic either by an increase of power or by a diminution of responsibility.



FAURE.

M. Perier's successor, Felix Faure, who defeated the candidate of the Radicals and Socialists, Henri Brisson, is a moderate Republican of considerable ability and political experience. He is, however, what would be known in this country as a "dark horse." Brisson, it is thought, would have been elected had not the Socialists favored him too openly and exultantly. He was the strongest candidate in the field, and it required the withdrawal of M. Waldeck Rousseau, the favorite of the Moderates, and the wheeling into line of the Monarchical element in favor of Faure, to defeat Brisson by a vote of 430 to 361. The Moderates are congratulating themselves on having saved France from a Socialist régime, but the crisis is by no means over.

M. Faure is a ship-owner of Havre, and is fifty-four years of age. He entered public life fourteen years ago, and has served as Minister of Commerce and of Marine under Ferry, Brisson, Tirard, and Dupuy. He has written and spoken much on railway and commercial questions, and one of his books has received the commendation of the French Academy. The defeated candidate, Brisson, is a man of sixty years. His record is stainless, and his ability unquestionable. His radical views on political and economic subjects make him unacceptable to the Moderates. He is not a Socialist, however, and the Socialists supported him merely on account of his opposition to the Liberal ideas. Brisson is hated by Perier, who regards him as a personal enemy, and it is said that Faure owes his election largely to the fact that he was secretly informed of the resignation six hours before Brisson learned of it.

A Simple Issue, and a Wise Choice.—"The unexpected has found France well prepared. Nothing could have been more sudden, more startling, more unlooked-for, than the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier. It was such a shock as might have caused revolution in almost any country. Among a people so mercurial and excitable as the French, the gravest results were to be feared. Six months before the nation had risen as one man

against the spirit which had murdered its President. Now it permitted a revival of that spirit to drive its new President from office. What was to be hoped for such a weathercock? Would the morrow bring Cæsar or the Commune? To such doubtings and questionings Versailles gave yesterday [January 17] a strong reply. This mercurial and excitable people acted with a calmness, a steadiness of nerve and a soundness of judgment that may well provoke the envy of more phlegmatic nations. France has again disappointed her enemies, and given her friends cause for hope, if not for confidence.

"The issue before the National Assembly was a single and a simple one. The line was distinctly drawn. On the one side Republicanism, on the other Socialism. It is true that M. Brisson is not a Socialist. It is also true that he was the Socialist candidate. The Socialists had cast in his favor the deciding votes which made him President of the Chamber of Deputies. And since they could not, as they wished, at once abolish the Presidency of the Republic, they sought, as the next best thing to serve their purposes, to put him into it. His election would have been universally recognized as a victory for them and for their cause. This the true Republicans realized, and therefore they opposed M. Brisson, though they knew him to be a man of high ability and unblemished character. On the first ballot they were divided between M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Faure. On the second they rallied to M. Faure, in whose favor M. Waldeck-Rousseau had withdrawn, and elected him President of the French Republic. The choice was a good one, if not the best that could have been made. M. Faure has not shown himself a political genius. He has been, however, an excellent executive officer in various important places, and his honesty is above suspicion."—*The Tribune, New York.*

An Outcome that Does Not Insure Tranquillity.—"The outcome of yesterday's meeting of the two Houses of the French



BRISSON.

Parliament in joint session at Versailles does not augur well for the maintenance of tranquillity and order. Again, as in the case of M. Carnot, the French legislators have chosen for the office of Chief Magistrate a man comparatively obscure, less known, indeed, to foreigners than the barytone singer of the same name, and apparently commended mainly to the support of the Moderates by his previous lack of opportunities to make enemies. Unlike Carnot, he does not appeal to sentiment by his possession of a patronymic illustrious in republican traditions; and, again, unlike Carnot, he does not enter office with the moral support of an overwhelming majority. According to one report he received 410, and according to another 435 votes; in either case he did not obtain what would constitute a majority of the Congress, had all its members been present and voting. What is still more ominous of trouble, we can see that, allowing for the numerous votes of friendly Senators, he represents a minority of the downright anti-monarchical members of the Chamber of Deputies. The extraordinary number of abstainers from voting indicates the absence of confidence in the ability of any successful nominee under the existing system to retain his office long, and should emphasize the demand, certain now to be widespread, for a drastic revision of the relations of the French Executive to the legislature.

"The direction which the change ought to take, in the opinion of the Socialists and of Radicals of the Jacobin type, is well known. They would abolish the Presidency and the Senate, and transform the popular branch of the legislature into a body identical with the Convention of 1793, to committees of which all ex-

ecutive functions would be confided. It must be acknowledged that the drift of events since 1871 has gone far to realize the Socialist and Jacobin ideal; for the President and the Senate have been nearly reduced to nullities, and the one vital, dynamic, and overshadowing factor left under the Constitution of 1875 is the Chamber of Deputies.

"It is certain, however, that France does not wish to see a revival of the Convention of 1793, and that if the sober-minded masses of the people are suffered betimes to declare themselves, a revision of the Constitution might be carried out on lines more favorable to the permanence of free institutions. That the authority and independence of the President of the French Republic need buttressing is demonstrated by the fact that, of the five preceding tenants of the office, four resigned; the fifth might have been driven to do so but for his assassination. A transfer of the right of electing him from the legislature to the people would go far to fortify the Executive. If the French are unwilling to follow further American precedent, and authorize their Chief Magistrate to govern without a Cabinet accountable to the popular branch of the legislature, they can at least with safety give him the power still retained by an English sovereign, almost the only power left to that semblance of a ruler, that of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country without securing the previous assent of the Senate."—*The Sun, New York.*

Socialism the Chief Danger.—"In placing M. Felix Faure at the head of the Government the country has apparently made an excellent choice. He is a man possessing practical ability and force of character, belonging to the type known in America as 'business' men. . . . His training and official contact with the affairs of the Republic eminently equip him for his new duties. His elevation to the Presidency is essentially a Civil Service promotion. He appears to be the man who should be called to the front in France at this time.

"His task is not an easy one, but he knows France and its motley politics. Socialism is rampant in the Republic for the moment. It has indulged in a latitude of expression which endangers the country, but Faure has fought the Commune and knows the significance of the communistic spirit. During the voting for President in the National Assembly yesterday, this Socialistic element improved the opportunity to display its anarchistic impulses and tendencies by motions to abolish the Presidency, that is, to overturn the Government, and by other revolutionary demonstrations. There is no reason why the Socialists in France should not be called Anarchists pure and simple. The Royalists, too, representing the so-called claims of the Duc d'Orleans and Prince Victor Napoleon, made some feeble efforts to revive interest in their cause, but without any popular response worth mentioning. There is little to be feared from that source, but French Socialism is a force which needs watching."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Brisson Would Have Made a Safe President.—"They [the Radicals and Socialists] were certain of the election of M. Brisson, and are now in the condition of wild animals deprived of their prey when it appeared to be within their grasp.

"Had M. Brisson been elected, they would probably have been disappointed in their calculations. His stern sense of honor and patriotism would have neutralized his Radical opinions, and saved the State from the worst perils threatened by the destructives. As president of the Chamber of Deputies, though elected by the opposition, he will be an aid to the new Government so long as the present Parliament lasts. He has performed his functions as President of the Chamber with the utmost impartiality and strictness, and the Government could scarcely ask more than this. . . .

"The danger to republican institutions lies in a prolongation of the conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Should President Faure appeal to the French people, and the latter return a majority of Extremists to the Chamber, the military leaders might despair of stable government under a republic, and choose the Monarchy as the lesser of two evils."—*The American, Baltimore.*

Republics Generally Governed by Small Men.—"The masses in France are uneasy, they are suspicious, their views are narrow, and they resent all assumption of superiority. How can sensitive or high-principled men be expected to take offices at the surly request of some group which happens to control for the moment

the majority of the Parliament or Congress? The people in the United States are well represented in Congress by the average intelligence of their respective districts, and if men like Casimir-Perier do not run for office in this country why should they do so in France?

"It will be said, and we are constantly told, that the best intelligence of the country must be drawn into political life or there will be an end to all National progress. This cannot be a correct diagnosis of the case, since all modern tendencies are in the opposite direction. The great prizes of life are not to be found in political preferment, but are given to those who make the brilliant discoveries in science, art or literature, or who are most successful in high finance or in broad commercial transactions. When it comes to the distribution of patronage, the mending of roads, or the control of caucuses, the ordinary every-day citizen has a legitimate opening, and if he is crowded out by a man who ought to be engaged in better business he resents the intrusion and says sharp things about people who put on airs. No doubt the French feel much in this way toward their Chief Executive who has just resigned, and during the past few weeks he has frequently been reminded by the Deputies that he was not in close enough contact with the people to act as their head-servant.

"While there is plenty of cheap admiration for strong men in history and in politics, it is doubtful if such characters are ever more than tools in the hands of astute but silent managers. We know that they never get much personal satisfaction from their careers, and arouse bitter feelings in the breasts of their contemporaries. To accept an office which is thrust upon one by a limited number of wire-pullers, to hold it in the face of calumny and bitter hatred, and then be thrust aside at the first opportunity with contumely, is hardly an alluring career. Yet these are the inducements held out to strong men under modern civilization. The masses are convinced that the Earth is theirs, and they propose to take possession of it according to their own modest ideas. At the same time they are permitting the broadest liberty in the freedom of conscience, in the right to travel everywhere, in the access to all the knowledge of the past, in opportunity to exploit the resources of nature. The wisest men are everywhere availing themselves of these advantages offered them, leaving the humbler paths of public service to those who are satisfied with small pay and much tribulation. The outlook is not such a desperate one as some Cassandras would have us believe. A statesman may find himself thrown out of a job without feeling under any obligation to commit suicide."—*The Journal, Providence*.

A Guarantee of Public Order.—"The name of the new President is that of an honest man, and a faithful servant of France as well as an experienced administrator, but it is neither a historical name like that of Carnot or Casimir-Perier, nor of an old warrior like MacMahon, or a veteran politician like Thiers or Grévy. . . . But apart from the question of presidential prestige at home and abroad, M. Faure's election is perfectly justifiable. The National Assembly did not wish to elect a Radical who has the support of the Socialists. . . . The Radicals and Socialists have managed to disgust M. Perier with the presidential power, but the National Assembly decided that another adversary of Radicalism should succeed him. Thereby it has given to France, if not the guarantee of presidential stability—for who knows how long M. Faure will remain at the Elysée?—but at least a guarantee that social and public order will be preserved."—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, New York*.

Cabled Foreign Comment.

"The election of M. Faure, who is a Moderate and upright man, will be well received by all who desire peace and concord."—*The Figaro, Paris*.

"M. Faure is a man of clear and sound intellect. The destinies of France are in good hands."—*Journal des Debats, Paris*.

"It was the Moderate majority in the Senate that elected M. Faure. The fate of M. Casimir-Perier does not permit us to expect any greater stability or more effective activity in his successor."—*National Zeitung, Berlin*.

"M. Faure is like M. Carnot. He does not possess the power to withstand Socialism. He is possibly the last bourgeois President of the Third Republic."—*Neueste Nachrichten, Berlin*.

"The friends of law and order ought to be entirely satisfied with the election in France. The conservative policy of M. Faure

will harmonize undoubtedly with that of his predecessor."—*Osservatore Romano, Rome*.

"The election only shows that many do not consider M. Faure any great obstacle to the attainment of their wishes."—*Lokal-anzeiger, Berlin*.

"M. Faure embodies virtually the same political sentiments as Casimir-Perier. The shouts of the extremists in the National Assembly greeting his name will almost sufficiently assure Europe that France has again a man of strength and spirit at her head."—*The Chronicle, London*.

"The National Assembly could not well have come to a worse decision. M. Faure was accepted, rather than selected, in a fit of alarm to prevent a supposed national danger. He is one of a hundred politicians whose names are known vaguely to notoriety. If M. Faure is not to be a mere dummy, he must appeal to the country, as his predecessor ought to have done. He represents nothing more than the impotence of moderate republicanism. The rabid rage of the Socialists in the Assembly after the election shows how determined they are to force the country to revolution."—*The Standard, London*.

"The elevation of M. Faure to the Presidency serves to show the great progress that the republican idea has made in France. The fact that his republicanism is less advanced than M. Brisson's should be enough under the circumstances for France's well-wishers. A country that has passed through such a crisis at a moment's notice is not likely to throw itself into the arms of any savior of society. The Republic has triumphantly borne a strain of an unexampled nature. No other political system in the world could have acquitted itself better in a similar emergency."—*The Daily News, London*.

"M. Faure's election has preserved France and Europe from the gravest dangers, to which Casimir-Perier's sudden desertion of his post might have given rise."—*The Times, London*.

HAWAII IN THE FOREGROUND AGAIN.

IS England scheming to gain a foothold in Hawaii? The request of the Hawaiian Government for the assent of our Government to the leasing of the uninhabited Necker Island, one of the Hawaiian group, to Great Britain as a station for a submarine telegraph cable to be laid from Canada to Australia, has started up afresh the old and bitter controversy between the friends of Hawaiian annexation and the supporters of the Administration's policy. The Hawaiian Government seems to be on good terms with England and willing to accept the proposal for the landing of the projected cable on Necker Island. The consent of the United States is necessary under the Treaty with Hawaii, in which the late King agreed not to dispose of in any way of any port or territory, nor to grant any special privileges to any other Power. In transmitting this request to Congress, President Cleveland urged favorable action by Congress, on the ground that Hawaii would be greatly benefited by the cable and that our own communication with the islands would be materially improved without detriment to any legitimate American interest. The annexationists strenuously object to any modification of our treaty with Hawaii, and profess to see in the project an English scheme to secure commercial and political control of that country. They have renewed the demand for immediate annexation and the revival of the project of a cable under American auspices which was broached some years ago.

The President's message will be discussed by Congress as soon as the committees report it, but according to Washington correspondents there is no probability of acquiescence in the President's suggestion.

The Lease Tantamount to Annexation.—"Congress will do well to act deliberately in the matter of leasing Necker or any other Hawaiian Island to Great Britain. . . . It is, on the fact of it, a plan for promoting the construction of a trans-Pacific telegraph line, for bringing Hawaii into more direct communication with the rest of the world, and for advancing the general interests of

commerce and civilization; all of which is praiseworthy. But something more also appears on the face of it, which requires explanation before permission should be granted to execute the scheme. . . .

"Great Britain wants to lease the island for a landing for her proposed Pacific cable. But why Necker Island? It is scarcely nearer the direct line from Victoria to Auckland than is Honolulu itself. Certainly much less cable-laying would be required to construct a line directly by way of Honolulu than by way of Necker Island with a branch to Honolulu. Nor is Necker better suited to the purpose of a cable station than Oahu, but incomparably worse. It is remote, inaccessible, barren. All supplies would have to be specially and laboriously conveyed thither, and the little colony of operators and workmen would be isolated from all their kind by hundreds of miles of sea. A dock would have to be constructed, and extensive storehouses; some fortifications, too; and a British ship or two would much of the time have to be kept near by. And the same is true of any other uninhabited island. At Honolulu, on the other hand, everything is now ready. . . .

"The only apparent answer to that question, and the only apparent reason for preferring the inhospitable rocks of Necker, or some other now uninhabited island, to the populous shores of Oahu, is that Great Britain wants the midsea landing of the cable to be, as its terminals will be, on ground which she solely and absolutely controls; practically, that is, on British soil. Her lease of such an island, then, would be tantamount to annexation. The British flag would fly there, and British authority alone be recognized. The island would be made a British coaling-place, naval station and fortress. Thus lodged, Great Britain could dominate the entire Hawaiian group, and would have in the North Pacific just what, at Bermuda, she now has in the North Atlantic. It may be she has no such designs. We sincerely hope she has not. We have no desire to prejudge the case, but merely to suggest some pertinent questions, which should be satisfactorily answered before the proposed lease is sanctioned by Congress."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Only the Thin End of the Wedge.—"It will surprise nobody to learn that Mr. Cleveland urges Congress to waive, in the interest of a British corporation, that provision of our treaty with the Hawaiian Islands which forbids the lease of any member of the group to the subjects of any foreign power. The recommendation is accompanied by the insidious suggestion that the prosperity and progress of Hawaii would be signally furthered by placing on its territory one of the stations of the projected submarine cable line between New Zealand and British Columbia. Not a word is said, however, in the message touching a solution of the matter by which the interests of Hawaii and those of the United States could be alike subserved. Let Congress grant the earnest and repeated prayer of the Honolulu Government for annexation, and then a British corporation can be safely permitted to land a cable upon Necker Island, which thenceforth and against all comers would be protected by the Stars and Stripes. . . .

"The Senate of the United States has put itself on record against permitting anything likely to promote the influence of any European power over the Hawaiian commonwealth. It is ridiculous to pretend that the waiver of our treaty rights, and the sanction of a lease of Necker Island to Great Britain, would not promote such influence. Such a lease is one of the very contingencies against which the framers of our treaty with Hawaii were sedulous to guard. Such a lease would prove the thin end of a wedge, which with pressure irresistible would sooner or later split the bonds of interest and sympathy which are now drawing Hawaii and the United States together. A waiver of the safeguards provided by our treaty would be, so long as the islands remain independent, not merely an act of folly, but a deliberate betrayal of the trust reposed in Congress by our people."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Cease to Play the Part of Dog in the Manger.—"The United States ought not longer to play the part of dog in the manger in respect to Hawaii. It should either make a definite movement toward closer political and commercial relations, with ultimate annexation and the construction of a cable to San Francisco in view, or it should take a positive step in the course which will permit the Islands to pass, commercially at least, under English control. The abrogation, at the request of the

Islands, of a part of our treaty with Hawaii, which would doubtless be welcomed by American opponents of that treaty as the forerunner of its entire abrogation, and consent to the construction of British cable communication with the islands, would doubtless be construed as a step of the latter variety. But at the same time it would be unjust to the Hawaiian republic to prevent the laying of a cable to the English North American possessions if we are to continue to deny hope of a cable to the United States, and to prohibit Hawaiian political intimacy with other nations if we are to continue to refuse closer political relations with this country. Those Americans who view the Hawaiian Islands as already practically part of the United States would doubtless favor some definite action by Congress which would prevent the grant of the cable lease, if made, from being construed as a surrender to the British interest in Hawaii; and then a decision of the request in respect to the cable upon the considerations which would arise if the island of which the lease is sought were legally American soil."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

Royalist Revolt in Hawaii.—American interest in Hawaii will be further stimulated by the report of the attempted overthrow of the Republic by the Royalist natives which the steamer *Alameda* brought on January 18. The report is dated January 10, and states that four days previously an uprising against the Hawaiian Government had occurred which resulted in considerable bloodshed and loss of life. The revolt was led by Robert Wilcox and other half-breed supporters of the Queen. Two conflicts took place, and the rebels were beaten in both. When the *Alameda* left Honolulu, the Government had practically suppressed the revolt, although fears were entertained of outbreaks in the other islands. Many conspirators were under arrest, and martial law was declared. A mutiny of the Japanese laborers was feared. On the Government side the chief fatality was the death of C. L. Carter, one of the Hawaiian annexation commissioners. The correspondent who writes the report adds that the British Consul-General had promised the rebels recognition as the *de facto* Government if they succeeded in capturing and holding the palace three hours. No authority is given for this statement. He also states that the revolt had been well planned, and that had the plotters gained two more days for preparation, they would have overthrown the Government. The rebels were foiled in their plan to surprise the city, however, and the fight took place at a place six miles from Honolulu.

WILL THE GREENBACKS GO?

COMPREHENSIVE currency legislation by the present Congress seems to be no longer regarded as probable. Several so-called compromise measures are pending in Congress, but the chances of favorable action on any one of them are reported as very slight. The "silver Senators" oppose all plans that do not provide for free coinage, while the one bill of Senator Jones which does so provide is antagonized by the Eastern members of the Senate. A common feature of all pending currency measures is the redemption and retirement of the greenbacks, which a considerable body of Eastern financiers deem a *sine qua non* of currency reform. The cry, "The greenback must go," is being raised again, and although few still maintain that the legal tenders are the sole source of all financial ills, it is widely held that they are a serious menace to credit and stability. A plan for the enforced retirement of the greenbacks has been suggested by Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known champion of hard money. His proposition is this: Let holders present greenbacks for redemption as fast as they gather them in; the Government, obliged to redeem them in gold, will have to sell bonds again and again, thus finally finding itself in possession of the whole \$850,000,000 of legal tenders outstanding. In some quarters this plan has been received with favor.

The assault upon the greenback meets with little sympathy in the South and West, and even in the East the greenback has found warm champions in circles not usually regarded as favorable to it. Such important journals as *The New York Tribune (Rep.)*, *The Boston Herald (Ind.)*, and *The Chicago Tribune*

(Rep.) believe that the people are attached to the legal tenders and will insist on their being retained as a permanent feature of our monetary system.

The attitude of the Press toward the greenbacks may be inferred from the representative opinions found in the following selections:

The Greenbacks Must Go.—"Suppose that this Congress adjourns without taking any action on the currency question, and suppose that the public present legal-tender notes at the Treasury at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day, or any sum large enough to show that they 'mean business.' They could exhaust the Treasury reserve in three months, and they could fund all the greenbacks within a year. The result would be identically what the Thirty-seventh Congress intended when it passed the first law authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes. That law authorized any holder of the notes to convert them into bonds at his option, and that authorization was printed on the notes. Congress afterward repudiated this part of the bargain, but when specie payments were resumed, the privilege of funding them into bonds at some rate of interest was practically restored. The individual holder could draw gold and buy bonds in the market, or all the holders, acting in concert, could compel the Government to sell bonds in sufficient amount to fund the whole batch. This alternative still remains. It is optional with holders of greenbacks to convert them all into bonds during the coming twelve months, whether Congress takes any action or not. The banks hold the bulk of the legal-tender notes in their reserves. They can convert these notes into gold at their pleasure. The process would result in a contraction of the currency. Greenbacks would be piled up in the Treasury much faster than they could be paid out. But contraction of the currency is the thing most to be desired now. Anything is better than the present stagnation.

"Will the banks do what it is in their power to do? Probably not. Certainly not unless they have a sufficient motive. They will not run ahead of public opinion in any matter touching the currency. They are naturally conservative. They have at all times shown a disposition to help the Government to get more gold rather than take away what it holds. But if public opinion should become as decided in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks as it was for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act last year, then we might look for some help from them in the way suggested by Mr. Atkinson. But in that case Congress would also be found working in the same direction. On the whole, we continue to think that the greenbacks must go."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Dishonest and Dishonorable Loan in Times of Peace.—"The legal tenders are a debt, a forced loan, authorized by Congress in the stress of civil war. We have already said that such a loan was only defensible as a measure of self-preservation. Under any other circumstances such a loan would be dishonest and dishonorable, and to maintain such a debt when its reason for being has ceased to operate is not quite honest. If the Nation borrows

of the people, it is abundantly able to pay the interest on its notes or bonds. Its condition is not so beggarly that it must resort to a floating debt to carry on business. The Government does not need to borrow without interest. But if it did need to resort to such measures, the greenback would do as well as any other evidence of debt. We will, however, take a look at this alleged saving of interest charge, and perhaps it will appear that there is no such saving to the Government or to the people. Because the owners of legal-tender notes have found it necessary to present themselves at the Treasury and demand gold, as they had the right to do, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to go into the market and borrow one hundred millions. He has borrowed at three per cent. for ten years, which, with the principal, amounts to \$130,000,000. The Secretary, then, has expended the sum of one hundred and thirty millions, or obligated the Treasury in that sum already, in about one year in order to carry this floating debt."—*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

The Trouble Not Due to the Greenbacks.—"Now the immediate funding of the greenbacks might or might not have the effect of buying off the hostility of these banks or restoring their confidence, but it could not destroy their means of getting off with the Treasury gold, because some \$400,000,000 of silver would remain available for that purpose under the Government's policy to keep the metals at a parity. Is it advisable or safe or possible thus to turn the currency upside down in a moment and to correct in a day the mistakes of sixteen years of wrongly persistent effort? The proposition is one not to be entertained, and furthermore we all know that Congress certainly will never entertain it.

"This whole scare has its origin in the conduct of the banks at the country's great monetary center. The greenbacks have been with us for years, and they are guiltless in this particular case. They are, to be sure, the endless chain by which the Government's gold hoard is being depleted, but chains do not work of themselves. And what is the power now working this chain? The distrust of the people? Not at all; it is the New York banks which are using it and which, to say the least, are no more inspired with distrust by the greenbacks than by the silver issues and by a whole monetary system which must require time to correct."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

MAYOR STRONG FOR SUNDAY OPENING OF SALOONS.

A DEPUTATION of New York liquor-dealers called on Mayor Strong last week to talk over matters, and he put himself on record in favor of such a change of the excise laws as would allow saloons to be opened on Sunday during certain hours. The Mayor advised the liquor-dealers to agree on some definite plan and have it presented to the Legislature. He suggested Sunday opening between 2 and 11 P.M. Personally, Mayor Strong said, he was against Sunday saloons, but he recognized the fact that popular sentiment in the city was in favor of freer excise laws and Sunday sales, and he was willing to cooperate with the trade in securing the desired change.

From the first report of the interview it appeared that Mayor Strong vaguely encouraged the liquor-dealers to violate the present law, and promised them immunity if they confined their sales to the afternoon hours; but later versions were to the effect that in this respect the Mayor had been misunderstood. He has emphatically denied the accuracy of the first report, and stated that he favored amendment of the law, not evasion or violation.

A number of bills are now pending in the State Legislature dealing with the question of Sunday saloons. Some provide for settling it by local option,—that is, by leaving it to the people of each community to decide whether they want Sunday opening or not. So far as the members of the Legislature are concerned, it is believed that most of the representatives from New York and Brooklyn would vote for Sunday saloons, while a majority of the country legislators would probably oppose it.

The Republican Press of the city is slow to take a definite position on the question; the comments we have seen have all been



HELP WANTED.

—*The Philadelphia Press.*

studiously non-committal and vague. The Democratic and independent papers all favor legalization of Sunday saloons, and the opposition comes chiefly from the religious Press.

Prejudice and Ignorance of Rural Legislators Behind Present Laws.—"The Mayor knows, for the dealers frankly admitted the fact, that the present Excise Law is neither observed nor enforced. Any honest police official will tell him that it cannot be enforced.

"An analysis of the population of the city will convince him that the law should be changed to conform to public needs and public opinion.

"President Grant said that 'this is a country where the will of the people is the law of the land.' This is not true of the Excise Law for New York. That statute embodies the will, the prejudices, and the ignorance of rural legislators in regard to this city.

"According to the census of 1890 there were in this city 403,784 persons of German birth or parentage, 399,348 of Irish, 240,485 of other foreign nationalities, and only 334,725 natives, with 111,285 unclassified.

"More than one million of the population of the city, or two thirds of the total, are therefore of foreign birth or parentage. These are for the most part accustomed to drink beer, wine, or liquor on Sunday the same as on other days. They are not more intemperate or irreligious on the average than the native population, a large proportion of whom are not teetotalers. They are entitled to have their individual rights and their customs and habits, when not subversive of public order, respected in the laws."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Sunday Opening Necessary to Reform.—"Mayor Strong appears to have been incorrectly reported, whether with malice aforethought or not, in his remarks to the liquor-dealers yesterday [January 15]. His proposal to work for a law permitting limited selling on Sunday afternoons has been twisted into a promise of immunity for those who violate the existing law. . . . This misrepresentation will no doubt be caught up by the Sabbatarians, who will now open on the Mayor in full cry, and may even prevent some sensible people from perceiving how wise, how indispensable, is some such measure as he favors. There is a powerful argument for it in the rough sense of social justice which no municipal legislation can afford to affront. As long as the rich church-goers can have their wine at their own table or their club on Sunday, with no one to molest or make them afraid, no law can be enforced which denies to the poor man the right to buy and drink his beer in peace, provided he does it in a way not to disturb the quiet of the day. But more important than this consideration is that of the inevitable debauchery of the police under the present system. As long as Sunday opening must be bought as an illegal favor, so long will blackmail and bribery reign among the police. This is what has weight with Mayor Strong. He wants to give the city an incorruptible police force, and is striking straight at one of the main sources of police corruption. What a pity that so many good men are built in such a way that they cannot see this, and that they will now fall into the embrace of Platt and Tammany and give those conspirators vast aid and comfort in thwarting the reforms which the Mayor has at heart."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

A Balance of Evils.—"This is really a practical question, not so much of 'rights' or of opinions upon the moral and social aspects of Sunday liquor-selling as of a balance of evils. It is a question of the utmost benefit and the least harm to be attained by legal prescription. It might be a great benefit to the community if all saloons and barrooms could be kept closed and all sale of liquor prevented on Sunday, though that is not altogether certain, for it would probably lead to a general laying-in of supplies on Saturday and the multiplication of all manner of places in which they would be consumed on Sunday. This might result in an increase of the worst evils, those of drunkenness and disorder. But, in point of fact, the sale of liquor on Sunday in this city cannot be prevented and will not be prevented under any law or any administration of the law, for no system of espionage that would be tolerated or even possible could accomplish this result absolutely."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

New York Not a Puritanical Town.—"It is to be remembered that New York is not a puritanical town of the past century, but a cosmopolitan metropolis of a liberal and progressive age. Its teeming population is made up of all nationalities, of people from

every clime. It embraces hundreds of thousands of citizens of German and other nationalities to whom Sunday is a day of innocent enjoyment and recreation, and the beer hall, with its music and other attractions, a family resort. There they enjoy themselves without disorder or intemperance, without interfering with the rights or comforts of others. This custom has extended to Americans, and even the workingman who remains at home has come to regard beer or light wine as a daily necessity."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

A New Element of Disorder and Desecration.—"Every intelligent man acknowledges the enormous evils of the liquor traffic. Every observing man knows that those evils are vastly intensified by the sale, secretly or openly, of liquor on the one day of the week when men are most at leisure. The police court records of Monday morning leave no room for doubt on that score. The case is bad enough now, when men must sneak into the saloon by the side door, and many respectable drinking men (for there are such) will not do that; but it would be vastly worse if the business were 'made respectable' by law, and no ban of public sentiment, crystallized into law, rested on the sale of liquor on Sunday. To permit the opening of the saloons on the Lord's Day would introduce a new element of disorder and desecration, where far too much exists already. Let all good men seek, rather, the more rigid enforcement of the laws as they exist, and the creation of a public sentiment that will make better laws possible, instead of weakly yielding to the clamor of the worst elements of society for larger liberty to destroy all that we have left of our precious American Sunday."—*The Examiner (Baptist)*, New York.

The Poor Man Not Discriminated Against.—"The cry is, 'The poor man has the same right to drink on Sunday that the rich man has.' Certainly, but he is not satisfied with that. The self-respecting and law-abiding citizen—be he rich or not—enjoys the permitted pleasures of the day in moderation, in quiet, and, above all, in privacy. The laboring man is unwilling to do this, but demands that a place of common resort and public disorder shall be kept open for his convenience, no matter what the consequences may be to the preservation of the general decency and quiet. . . . Now, on six days of the week the majority of men have but few hours to be idle and comparatively little money to waste; but with the return of each Sunday, with time hanging on their hands and with cash in their pockets, their temptations are doubled, and the efficiency of the saloons as manufactories of misconduct and misrule is increased tenfold. So far as the civil law is concerned, this is the only reason why the saloon is to be dealt with more strictly on the first day of the week than on the seventh. The question what a man shall or shall not drink on Sunday has nothing to do with it. That belongs to the domain of conscience and of religion. The question of discrimination between classes has nothing to do with it. The poorest street-sweeper in New York has, in proportion to his means, as many facilities for supplying himself with liquor for private consumption on Sunday as the millionaire of Fifth Avenue."—*The Churchman (Epis.)*, New York.

BIG STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

THE strike of the six thousand motormen and conductors of the surface railroads in Brooklyn, inaugurated on Monday, January 14, is at this writing (January 21) as far from settlement as it was on the first day, in spite of the persistent efforts of the State Board of Arbitration and the Mayor of Brooklyn to secure a settlement of the trouble by means of arbitration. The controversy is chiefly over the demand for the abolition of the so-called "tripper" system. A "tripper" is a car run only during the rush hours of the morning and evening, and the men who run these cars are not employed regularly, but are paid by the hour, according to the number of trips made by them. It is claimed by the strikers that these men often wait from ten to seventeen hours to secure one of the "trippers," for which they get forty cents. In addition to this demand, the strikers ask for the strict enforcement of a ten-hour day, uniform wages for motormen and conductors, and the restriction of the speed to the limit required

by law. It seems to be understood, however, that the strikers would not insist on these demands, but would return to work, if the abolition of the "trippers" were conceded by the companies.

The trolley system of Brooklyn is said to be one of the greatest in the country, and it constitutes the chief reliance of the city for transportation. Business is seriously affected by the big strike, which is regarded as the most important one of its kind since the street-car strikes in New York six years ago. During the first few days the strike was very peaceful, but toward the end of the week small riots and disturbances became frequent. The companies have been unable to secure skilled men to take the strikers' places, and in spite of abundant police and military protection have run only a few cars on some of the roads involved.

A Menace to Peace and Order.—"The good-humored tolerance which is one of the characteristic features of the American people is liable to blind the public to the serious import of such a condition as now exists in this city. It is something more than a joke; it is a serious menace to the peace and order of the city; it is an assault on the comfort and the well-being of our citizens. If the American public were less patient and less tolerant of assaults upon their rights the experience of past years would have long ago enforced legislation that would make it impossible to thus infringe upon the rights of the public. *The Times* believes that it is possible, without injustice either to the railroad companies or to the men in their employ, to hedge about the street-railroad service—which is a department more essential to the public well-being than many of the departments of official service—with such restrictions and safeguards as to make such a calamity as the suspension of the entire street-railroad service of a great city impossible. Opinions may differ as to the advisability of compulsory arbitration, but at least everybody must agree that before resorting to the expedient of a strike or a lock-out on the railroads the parties in conflict should be required to submit to the consideration of impartial arbiters, whose decision would carry at least a strong moral weight."—*The Times, Brooklyn*.

Right on the Side of the Strikers.—"The trolley corporate czars of Brooklyn have with one exception resolved not to yield one jot to public sentiment, overwhelmingly against them, to the rights of labor, or to the appeals of humanity battling for fair play. They decline arbitration of the difficulties they have in their rapacity created. They spurn the State Board of Arbitration, and treat the Mayor of the fourth city in the Union with an insolent disrespect such as has been seldom, if ever, exhibited in a great American community.

"This gang of corporate robbers must be brought to terms! They must be taught that they do not own Brooklyn, and that the machinery of its administration is not at their beck and call. They talk about their property! Seventy-five per cent. of it has been plundered from the people. The charters they hold are black with fraud and corruption. They are the abhorrent products of iniquitous, legal and legislative conspiracies against all that is honest in government. . . .

"The workingmen hold the right side in the present controversy. If the trolley cormorants can carry out their ideas in regard to the employment of 'trippers,' the force of the regular motormen will be reduced to almost nothing, and the companies will be able to run their conveyances on a scale of compensation almost below that paid to the slaves of the coal mines. Do the people of Brooklyn wish to see men of this class driving the death-dealing trolley conveyances through their streets at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles an hour? The cars should be in charge at all hours of the day and night of competent, skilled, fairly paid men, and such men cannot be had for seventy-five cents a day. Oppression and attempted oppression of this kind on the part of capital is the parent of anarchy."—*The Recorder, New York*.

Strikes Never Won by Violence.—"The hope was that this would be an orderly strike. At the beginning it was marked by moderation, but that gave way to temper, to violence, and, finally, to what resembled a systematic scheme of assault, intimidation, and attempted destruction of property and of life. . . .

"The cause of violence has never been the cause of successful strikes, and never will be. The strikers must be presumed to desire the success of their strike and, therefore, the defeat of

whatever makes that success impossible—violence and the violent, for instance."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn*.

A Riot, Not a Strike.—"The first thing the public has seen when it looked at the trolley strike in Brooklyn is that the cars are not running regularly. Has this stoppage been the fault of the company, or of the strikers?

"From the first, in the judgment of Brooklyn's authorities, this strike has meant violence on the part of the strikers against the companies venturing to run cars with new employees. The police and the National Guard of Brooklyn have all been held ready for fighting.

"Secondly, the strikers have proved by the daily outrage of assaults upon the companies' employees and cars, and through them upon the public seeking to enjoy their right to travel in them, that the hand of the law was needed, and that instead of the movement being in truth a strike, and orderly, it was a riot, boldly threatening the public safety and privileges. The police power of Brooklyn, which has been taxed to the utmost from the very beginning, has been forced to declare itself unable to give proper protection to those needing it. We have loud and pretentious protestations of respect for law, and determination to uphold it, in the documents got out by the strike leaders; but the same sickening story has to be told of brutality and denials of other men's right to work in the places of strikers. The so-called strike has been a riot as usual.

"We ask the men posing with authority in labor organizations, When will the public be enabled to witness a great labor demonstration that doesn't violate the fundamental rules of peace and liberty, or, in other words, a strike that is a strike and no more?"—*The Sun, New York*.

Order the First Condition.—"If the strikers are strong enough to win without rioting, they should win, and the people would all say well done. But the citizen who is not organized has the same rights before the law as the one who is organized.

"The Mayor calls out the military to preserve order. If that is done, and the lines are not operated, owing to the objections of the people to the terms and conditions, then the Mayor and all in authority must say that as the companies fail to meet their engagements with the people, their franchises lapse. But first there must be order, and the men who have been engaged on the cars have not the exclusive right to operate them."—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn*.

HOW TO SAVE BIMETALISM.

JUST what bimetalism means seems to be difficult to determine, since the warmest champions of silver offer diverse definitions of that term. Political bimetalists undoubtedly use the term in the popular sense of free coinage of both the yellow and white metals at a fixed ratio, preferably 16 to 1, that having been the ratio prior to the "conspiracy of 1873." But among the economists different conceptions prevail. Thus Gen. F. A. Walker, regarded abroad as the leading American economist, insists that an alternating standard (gold and silver serving in turn, as their ratio of value changes) would be essentially a bimetallic arrangement. We now find a third definition in a paper prepared by a French economist, the Duc de Noailles, for *The Annals of the American Academy* (Philadelphia, January), which attempts to point out a way of securing most of the advantages of ordinary bimetalism without maintaining any parity between gold and silver or enhancing the value of the latter by legal fiat. The Duc de Noailles is frank enough to say that he is not a friend of the silver men, but he recognizes the fact that "farmers are bimetalists in spite of the impossibility of any sound principle for maintaining a fixed ratio between silver and gold," and that gold monometalism will never be accepted as the final solution of the monetary problem. The Duc, after a long argument against national or international attempts to coin silver at a fixed ratio to gold, offers his own plan in the following passages:

"Admitting that bimetalism is to-day in a bad way, does it follow that the two metals cannot be safely used? The farming interest in France certainly believes in silver coinage. Logically,

there is no good argument for it, and the legal fiction by which it is sought to keep silver in use, as well as gold, has only done harm to both metals; but why not try a parallel and independent bimetalism? It would bring back a real, sound, truthful value to both gold and silver. Each would have its own value, based on the weight of the coins either in gold or in silver, without any proportion or ratio. Put aside all idea or notion of comparative value, and let it be one absolute market value of so much weight of metal. The value of a coin as such is a mere guess, for it changes according to the rise or fall of the market; but a fixed weight can always be made permanent, whether it be gold or silver.

"The parallel existence of two kinds of independent metal coins would enable business men to choose one or the other according to the varied needs of international exchanges—gold for England or Germany, silver for Mexico or China, just as the buyer and seller choose to arrange. Every country could give and receive the money in use within its borders. The weight of the metal exchanged would be the true and universal monetary unit, and civilized States could agree upon a unit of weight. . . .

"A new campaign should be inaugurated, with the platform of honest free silver, and free and honest bimetalism—silver at its real value, and no ratio between it and gold. When the legal authority ratifies such a plan, free coinage will have no danger. Instead of being suspected if it is circulated, or useless if it is stored up, the silver dollar will be an honest dollar, and will take its proper place in the monetary world. . . .

"Now is the time to raise silver to its proper place, by using it in a simplified method of international exchanges. Make silver a medium for that and it will regain much of its lost credit. To begin, why should not Americans make a new silver coin of which the weight should fix its value? There is no need of a legal ratio or of any change in the current coins, but there would thus be a new coin that could readily be used to facilitate exchange with other countries. Such a new coin should retain the good old name of dollar, but to avoid confusion with old issues, it should be called the 'sterling dollar,' for it would be used in England and especially in India. The weight should be stamped in grams, as a recognition of the scientific and practical value of the French metrical system. The face of the coin might well have clasped hands, with the title 'Universal Sterling Dollar' and the weight legibly engraved. The reverse could give its equivalent in the weight of different countries where it is sure to be used, for India, Japan, China, Africa, South America would all welcome the 'Universal Dollar,' in place of the silver bars used now in the far East—which have now, too, no other value than their weight. Such coin would soon drive out of circulation pieces with only half their nominal value—and doubtful piastres, rastadouros, trade dollars and other such mischief-makers in international exchanges."

Anticipating the objection on the part of "the American silver men" that the suppression of the existing ratio would reduce by one-half the value of the metallic stock of silver and thereby inflict an enormous loss on the nations carrying it, the Duc says:

"Silver is not entitled to the privilege of anything more than its real value. At all events, the loss has already been made, and it is not increased by admitting the fact. . . . Even the partisans of real bimetalism are ready to agree to necessary sacrifices and to change the present legal ratio—that means a loss large or small; why not put an end to all ratio, and get at the real truth of the case?"

"No human power could prevent the fall of silver. Clever management would lead the silver men to submit to the inevitable with a good grace and get out of it all they can. The fortunes gained in bonanza mines will not be seriously affected, and the independence of the two metals will mark a new departure which will open to both an honorable career and restore them to their normal conditions. The coined silver will be simple merchandise, just as gold is for many purposes, and the owners of silver mines will make their profit by selling or buying silver at the current market rates."

"HE:—'How does it happen that none of you women have come forward with a new currency plan?' SHE:—'Oh, we already have a perfect one. When we need currency, we just sit down and cry for it.'—*The Tribune, Cincinnati.*

BOUNTIES DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN refusing an application of Louisiana sugar-growers for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to pay the sugar bounty on the crop of the year 1894,—on the ground that the bounty ceased to be payable from the time of the general repeal of the McKinley Tariff Law which contained the bounty provision,—the Court of Appeals deliberately turned aside from the question immediately before it to discuss the general subject of the constitutionality of bounties. The judges say that the power of Congress to grant bounties has never been directly passed upon by the courts, but that the principle determining this question has been repeatedly enunciated and applied. After citing many authorities, the Court says:

"The Court thinks that authorities cited establish beyond question that the power of taxation, in all free governments like ours, is limited to public objects and purposes governmental in their nature. No amount of incidental public good or benefit will render valid taxation, or the appropriation of revenue to be derived therefrom, for a private purpose. If it may be for 'the general welfare of the United States' to encourage the production of sugar by grant of a bounty, it is hard to conceive why the producers of corn, wheat, cotton, wool, iron, silver, etc., might not be paid a bounty also.

"If Congress be conceded the power to grant subsidies from the public revenues to all objects it may deem to be for the general welfare, then it follows that this discretion, like the idea that this is a Government of 'delegated, limited and enumerated powers,' renders superfluous all the special delegations of power contained in the Constitution, and opens a way for a flood of socialistic legislation, the specious plea for all of which has ever been 'the general welfare.' It is a doctrine that we cannot subscribe to."

This decision has attracted comparatively little attention, owing to the fact that the bounty question is not, for the moment, one of practical importance. It is believed, however, that the opinion of this Court may have weight with Congress in the event of another attempt to make the payment of bounties the feature of a Tariff Law. The Press is asking whether the logic of the Court would not necessitate the outlawing of all Protection, since avowedly protective tariffs have also been defended on the ground of their subserving the "general welfare."

We make room for a few brief comments:

"It is by no means certain that the Supreme Court will sustain the view of the Court below as to the constitutionality of bounties. The underlying principle that there is no power to tax the people for the benefit of favored individuals has been applied by the court only to State legislatures. The Court has not declared that Congress has no such power. In the legal-tender cases the Court held, in effect, that the right to do wrong must exist somewhere; and if the Constitution expressly prohibits its exercise by States, then necessarily Congress may exercise it. Possibly the Court may take the same view of this bounty question." It would seem to be a reasonable inference from the opinion of the District Court that Congress has no right under the Constitution to enrich favored individuals at the public expense by the tariff method. If Congress itself has no right to tax the people for the benefit of individuals, it can hardly have a right to arm favored individuals, or classes of producers, with the right to tax the people for their own benefit. But that is precisely what Congress does every time it levies a duty for the benefit of persons engaged in some industry."—*The Herald (Dem.), Chicago.*

"This position is unassailable. It is not only hard to conceive why the other producers named may not exact a bounty if one is given to the sugar-producers, but it is impossible to conceive why they should not be given such bounty. This was one of the strong arguments urged against the granting of the sugar bounty, and the Court states it with irresistible force. But that is not all. The doctrine laid down by the Court of Appeals has a far wider application. It follows logically and inexorably from the postulate of the Court that Congress has no power to impose upon imports a purely protective duty or a duty the purpose of which is Protection, and not the raising of revenue."—*The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit.*

"There is a constant effort to use the powers of the Government for private advantage, and the value of such opinions as that of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia is that it awakens public attention to the surreptitious exercise of public

powers for private benefit. Where this is done indirectly the courts have always been slow to go back of an Act, valid on its face, and inquire into the purposes of the men who made it. But when money is taken from the Treasury and paid directly to individuals for carrying on their ordinary business, it is impossible to pretend that the purpose of the legislation is to provide revenue for the Government."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has yet to be heard from. If that tribunal of last resort should affirm this decision, it will be a landmark in our legislative history; for it will shut the door against bounty or subsidy laws forever—or, at least, until some Supreme Court of the future opens it again."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

"There can be no doubt that the predominant sentiment of the people is largely against a system of bounties attempted to be established by the McKinley Law, and which, if allowed to stand as to sugar, could be generally applied to all manufactures and production. The Republicans have not given up the bounty principle, but the people and the courts have settled it pretty effectually."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

NEUTRALIZE THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

IN the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal question, it is usually supposed that American control is the only means of preventing the enterprise from falling into the hands of foreign powers. But a third alternative is suggested by *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.), in the following outline of a plan for neutralizing the Canal by general agreement:

"The importance to the United States of an inter-oceanic waterway across the isthmus now separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, renders it impossible that this Government should be indifferent to the question of foreign control. If the construction of the canal by the United States were essential to the exclusion of such control, this Government would, in our opinion, be justified in incurring great pecuniary liabilities, in order to avert such a result. But we are of opinion that it is possible to secure the absolute freedom of the canal from foreign control, without the assumption by the United States of any pecuniary liability whatever. This fact, if it can be established, is especially worthy of consideration at the present time, when the condition and the prospects of our National finances are such that wise statesmanship would seem to forbid the assumption of any pecuniary liabilities that may be avoided, to say nothing of those that are wholly unnecessary.

"The cry of 'an American canal under American control' proceeds upon the theory that the Government of the United States ought to exercise an actual control over the canal and its use. This theory, if it is to be endowed with force and substance, involves the idea that the Government of the United States shall have the right, not only to fix the conditions on which the canal shall be used, but also to permit or to forbid its use to any other nation or all other nations, as circumstances may seem to require.

"It is, we assume, generally contemplated that the canal shall ordinarily be open to the commerce of all nations. But what we desire to make clear and to emphasize is, that the idea that the United States should assume, or seek to assume, a reserved power of exclusive control over the use of the canal, is both shortsighted and chimerical.

"The great principle of the Roman law—the principle that navigable waters are common to all—though obscured during the Middle Ages, has to a great extent been reestablished. In modern times, and especially since the period of the French Revolution, one international stream after another has been opened, till it may be said that the tendency to treat international waterways as highways of commerce has become irresistible. The considerations by which this result has been brought about would apply with tenfold force to a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It would be in the largest sense an international highway, to which the world's commerce would at once be adjusted. The mere opening of such a highway to the use of the world would constitute an irrevocable dedication of it to that purpose. Instead, therefore, of attempting to exercise an exclusive control over the canal, the true policy of the United States, as well as of

all other nations, is to neutralize it, by a general agreement that its use shall never be obstructed, either in war or in peace, and that it shall never be made the object or the theater of hostilities.

"We do not doubt that, if the neutralization of the canal were effectively secured, private capital could be obtained for its economical construction, without exposing the Treasury of the United States to indefinite liabilities or to any liability whatever."

Alleged Failure of the Gothenburg Liquor System.—So much has been written about the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic and its advantages as a temperance measure, that the following facts and figures furnished by a local correspondent of *The London Times*, which point to an opposite conclusion, may surprise many. The data are all said to be official. "Judged by an English standard," says *The Times* correspondent, "Gothenburg is a very drunken place." There has been a steady increase of drunkenness; "in 1887 the number of Swedish breweries was 151, in 1891 202." The proportion of convictions to the population has increased. Formerly drunken women were not to be seen in Gothenburg, while in 1893 there were 144 women convicted. The third decade of the system is worse than the second, and the second more unfavorable than the first. Summing up, the correspondent says: "It is clear that the restrictions imposed on spirits and public houses have driven the people to beer and home drinking, and that in this way the women and children have caught the infection."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"WE need to hang a few more judges and a few less niggers."—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville.

"THE new currency bill will pass on February 29, 1895. If it doesn't, it will be the fault of the date."—*The Times*, Denver.

"THE discovery of the hypnotic theory of defense came too late to benefit some of the Senators who had the explanations to make."—*The Star*, Washington.

"YOU can always arouse the voters with a measure that touches their pockets."

"But what are you going to do where women vote?"—*The Tribune*, Detroit.

"THE average specimen of the new woman is an old one."—*Vogue*, New York.

"NEWSPAPER-MEN, like other people, have things to worry and annoy them. How to pay the income-tax is not one of them."—*Salt Lake Herald*.

"THE male members of the Colorado Legislature are keeping up a brave front, but the real test will come when the lady members begin to enforce their arguments with tears."—*The Record*, Chicago.

"THE Director of the Mint says that there is plenty of gold in the country. A joint debate should be arranged at once between this enterprising gentleman and the empty Treasury vaults."—*The Press*, New York.

"NEW YORK is going to try a season of moist Sundays and blue Mondays."—*The Post*, Washington.

"IT would seem that they have dark horses in France, too."—*The Herald*, Boston.

"DEMOCRATIC currency bills are a drug on the financial market, but there is death in every one of them."—*The Recorder*, New York.

"CASIMIR-PERIER took a peculiarly French leave of power."—*The World*, New York.

"As a mark of respect to the country, Congress should now adjourn."—*The News*, Birmingham.

"WHAT a blessing it would be if the members of President Cleveland's Cabinet would go out on strike."—*The Tribune*, New York.

"THE walking habit which Brooklyn has contracted would make Mr. Coxe feel more at home if he had located there instead of Philadelphia."—*The Star*, Washington.



THE WILD WESTERN WRAITH.
—*The Louisville Commercial*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ETHICS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD'S POETRY.

IT was a pathetic struggle which Matthew Arnold carried on within himself—a struggle between a heart that could not tear itself from the old and a mind that could not but recognize and in a measure approve the work of destruction that the new spirit was inflicting. This seems to be the central thought of an article by Abraham Flexner in *The International Journal of Ethics*, January, and the conclusion reached is that Arnold's attitude was "fundamentally and essentially in error."

"Arnold is in truth," says Mr. Flexner, "a poet who shines with reflected light." His contact with life was not close and immediate; he saw it, not face to face, but "through the medium of history, philosophy, literature." The writer briefly describes Oxford at the time that Arnold was an inmate in its "cloistered shelter." While the new spirit, "the critical and destructive effort of which the French Revolution was the loudest thunder-clap," was influencing human activity in every direction in the world outside, Oxford remained unsubdued by it and almost deaf to its calls. The experience that must have overtaken Arnold on emerging from the institution is thus described:

"Imagine a serious youth, educated in the Oxford of that day and then suddenly projected into the atmosphere of actual life. Even the powerful voices of Carlyle and Emerson, which had penetrated the academic walls, could not fully have prepared him for the change. He must have been overwhelmed at once by the antagonism of which he had already been more or less dimly aware at Oxford. Reconciliation would be his first impulse; such at least one would infer from the history of mental emancipation. The first endeavor is to save, for no thinking man breaks lightly or painlessly from his past.

"As a matter of fact, Arnold's attitude toward the characteristic movements and ideas of the century appears to me to be determined at every point by the play of the two forces here indicated. His earlier associations made him conservative, anxious to preserve; the *Zeitgeist* made him eager to renew, to recreate. Between the two, he wavers, trying to pour the new wine into the old bottles. His lifelong effort aimed to conciliate and combine two different civilizations: he saw an element of truth in each, and essayed to effect their immediate synthesis."

This disposition to reconcile warring forces is nowhere more clearly manifested by Arnold than in his essays on religion. He was anxious to save from destruction that "most natural and national institution in the world," the Church of England, yet he saw that the spirit of the age "was eating away its very foundation," and he pleaded for "a literary interpretation of the Bible," to save the one and satisfy the other. Naturally enough, we are told, he won an inconsiderable following, one half his philosophy being unacceptable to any that could accept the other half. The same attitude is seen in his poetry. Mr. Flexner continues:

"His poetry abounds in illustrations of the endeavor to face both ways, and, on the whole, confesses the futility of the attempt to maintain traditional forms while renewing the spirit:

"The world but feels the present's spell,
The poet feels the past as well."

In 'Progress' he asks, incredulously:

"Say ye: 'The spirit of man has found new roads,
And we must leave the old faiths and walk therein?'"

'What girl,' he questions in the 'Future,'

"What girl
Now reads in her bosom as clear
As Rebekah read when she sat
At eve by the palm-shaded well

Now mark the contrast:

"But, oh, an inextinguishable sense
Haunts him that he has not made what he should;
That he has still, though old, to recommence,
Since he has not yet found the world God would."

Unluckily, his heart was at variance with his judgment. The

prospect of the conflict which would in the end establish the ideal order did not exhilarate him. He felt his affections to be with the age which he helped to destroy. So he speaks of the beautiful souls that seem to 'have fallen on evil times and evil tongues' with a pathetic tenderness that suggests Arnold's own kinship with them. He writes of Wordsworth:

"He grew old in an age he condemned,
And, like the Theban seer,
Died in his enemies' day."

Do we not discern the poet's own lineaments behind the veil of Empedocles—

"... Whose youth fell on a different world
From that on which his exiled age was thrown;
But in a world he loves not, must subsist
In ceaseless opposition."

So, likewise, of Senancour, with his 'sad lucidity of soul':

"The day I lived in was not mine;
Man gets no second day."

Obviously, his acceptance of the new spirit could not be frank and joyous. He did not wholly trust it; he felt that it would not discriminate; that in its iconoclastic course neither age nor beauty would impede its slashing progress. He did not, therefore, hail its advent with loud acclaim. Democracy, equality, he declared, are here, and we must reckon with them, but their coming gave him no thrill of joy.

"See, on the cumbered plain
Clearing a stage,
Scattering the Past about,
Comes the new age. . . .
All things begin again;
Life is their prize,
Earth with their deeds they fill,
Fill with their cries."

He had no love for such boisterous work, and he could not see beyond the battle-field, where the tangle looked so hopeless. Somehow, while he urged the necessity of a broader basis in life, he did not comprehend that you cannot win victories, even in the world of ideas, without struggle; and that you cannot struggle without din and confusion. And it was this turmoil that drove him at times to despair: this was 'the strange disease of modern life,' as though conflicting counsels, wasted energy, ill-regulated effort were not the price humanity must pay for the larger wisdom on which its futures must rely."

"The falsity of Arnold's entire conception of culture," we are further assured, lies in his aim at "symmetry," in his exaltation of ideal culture. Mr. Flexner speaks of the ethics of this position:

"We cannot, in the moral and social conditions which now confront us, talk of realizing at once ideal culture such as, even if admitted to be a sound conception, would befit a stationary or approximately perfect state. While we are doing the backwoodsman's work, we need the backwoodsman's muscle and tools. Similarly we require, especially at this moment, the knowledge and training that will promote the moralization and rationalization of social life. The necessities of society must determine the educational stress; before the imperious demands of life, no dream of an absolute and unrelated ideal can stand. We must start with and from life, not with and from a scholar's ideal; and life is essentially renunciation, compromise. We must needs ever trim between what we wish and what we can, between what we ought and what we must. One way or another, no individual in this imperfect social state can escape the necessity of subordinating his own completeness to larger and nobler ends. To the first the compromise comes as a physical one, and he yields up life or limb on the field of battle; to the second, it comes as an intellectual compromise, and he foregoes the full development of his powers to perform some humble but urgent duty; to the third, the compromise may present itself in a moral guise, and he may be bound, however reluctantly, to sacrifice his moral wholeness for the sake of an object dearer than his own life, health, or soul."

The article in conclusion likens the din and confusion of Democracy to the turmoil of battle. The successful soldier must look beyond this and fix his eye on the main conflict. Arnold could get away from the confusion of the conflict; he could not get away from himself.

OUIDA'S VIEW OF FRANCESCA DI RIMINI.

THE tragic story of the Malatesta, immortalized in Dante's "Inferno"—the illicit love of Paolo Malatesta and Francesca di Rimini, and the death of both at the hands of Lanciotto, Francesca's husband—furnishes to Ouida a theme for a chapter



OUIDA (LOUISE DE LA RAMÉE).
(From a photograph by Elliott & Fry, London, Eng.)

of her "Great Passions in History." *The Cosmopolitan*, January, contains this essay, which is written in Ouida's peculiar style, her pen having lost nothing of its caustic force. She begins by deploring the modern degradation of the ancient town of Rimini, which has, she says, like so many other ancient towns of Europe, descended from its high estate and dethroned the remains of its classic greatness, to replace them by the trivial,

cheap, and vulgar attributes of modern life; that it now has restaurants, omnibuses and tramways, velocipede-matches, and "all the rest of the ugly and tawdry life which accompanies these things." Continuing in this vein she remarks:

"It is best for the traveler, who is also a scholar, or an artist, to go to Rimini in early Spring or in late Autumn. In the months of Summer she is the Margate or the Asnières of Italy; perhaps she would call herself the Scheveningen or the Étretat; but, be it which it may, in Summer she is a modern seaside resort, and every one knows what that means in this day, for, great purifier though the sea is, it has no power to purge the vulgarity and offensive folly out of modern life."

Ouida then reviews the history of the Malatesta family and rule, and so comes to speak of Francesca, of whom she says:

"Francesca of Rimini is a name known to the entire world; yet Francesca was born in Ravenna, and was slain at Pesaro. But she was wedded to a Malatesta; and another Malatesta was her lover; and so closely interwoven with Rimini is the Signoria de Malatesti that, to the general ear, Francesca of Ravenna, or Paolo of Pesaro, would sound unmeaning and unknown. . . .

"She was a child, and a maiden, in that Ravenna which afterward sheltered Dante—daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of that city. She was of the same age as Dante, or nearly so, and her tragic death took place when he was at the romantic and susceptible period of twenty years. The 'Inferno' was not written until twenty-three years after her terrible end; but it was fresh in his thoughts, his friendship with her family having deepened the impression made upon his boyish sympathies. He may very probably have known her in their mutual youth, so that the pity which he speaks of for her was an intense emotion such as resisted the effacing force of time and of a troublous life.

"It is difficult to know why the caprice of the public mind has made Francesca a memory of Rimini, instead of a memory of Ravenna; or why many travelers still fondly look to the grim old citadel in the former city, as the scene of the perusal of the fatal book, instead of the palace at Pesaro, known as that of the Dukes of Urbino."

The writer then follows the story of the handsome young Paolo's visit to Ravenna to marry Francesca by proxy, in his lame and ugly brother's place; of the love that suddenly sprang up between the proxy and Francesca; of Francesca's abhorrence of the deformed Lanciotto when she afterward first met him; of yielding to the impulses of mutual affection by Francesca and

Paolo; and of their discovery and assassination. Of their death she says:

"It was, probably, this Greek-like awfulness of destiny which sank deeply into the mind of Dante, predisposed as he was by temperament to the melancholy and the somber side of life and literature. The fate of Francesca and Paolo would have similarly tempted the muse of Sophocles, the art of Æschylus. If he had not known her in her girlhood before the ill-fated Malatesta marriage, he, no doubt, knew many of her relatives, with whom, in his later sojourn in Ravenna, he must have heard every detail of the tragedy of Pesaro. He perhaps knew that Francesca had been of that temper (one to this day frequent among Italian women) to whom it seems preferable that the beloved one should suffer in a common doom of misfortune rather than escape to be happy elsewhere. There is something fierce and exultant in the 'Questi che mai da me non fia diviso.' It is the relentless egotism of a passion, intense but never unselfish. It is constant, it is ardent, it is breathless, with a vehement exultation, but it is not without a taint of cruelty, and it is egotistic. A great love which had also been unselfish, would have cried: 'I will suffer, but pardon and free my beloved!' It would have been filled with an agony of remorse for the damnation into which it had dragged its beloved; Ophelia and Gretchen, Northern maidens, would have felt so. Dante has been entirely true to the nature of his countrywomen. Francesca, a siren of the Adrian sea, could not have felt otherwise than he has depicted, with her defiant triumph hurled across the billowy flames of hell. . . .

"The story of Paolo Malatesta and Francesca del Polenta is but one among thousands of others, and it would not have shone out like a star from the mists of the past had it not been illumined by the imagination of Dante. One wonders what gained it that supreme distinction; what made that story of all others rise to his memory and fill his fancy as he moved in thought through the dread and lurid shadows of hell."

Ouida comes to the conclusion that the culture and taste of the criminal lovers appealed to Dante; that he must have known of the incident of their reading a love-story secretly together, which led to their criminality. She says of this:

"True, what they read was an amorous history, a novel, as we say nowadays; but to read even this showed, in those times, a genuine and cultured taste for the humanities, which must especially have appealed to such a scholar as Dante. I am not aware of any contemporary statement which authorizes us to suppose so, but I cannot resist the belief that their perusal of a book at a critical moment was a fact known to Dante as the first guide to their ill-starred attachment, and that when he made the shade of Francesca speak of such perusal as the crystallization of their reciprocal love, he did this because Francesca had in life made that confession to him. Or, if the confession had not been made to himself in life, it may have been made to some of her associates of early days in Ravenna, who related it to Dante in those grave later years when he sought the protection of that solemn city which had given the fair Francesca birth. We know that the great Florentine was always personal. The 'Divinia Commedia' is colored throughout with his own hatreds, sympathies, animosities, attractions, memories, and wishes. He has nothing of the impersonality of Shakespeare, beside whom, if for that reason alone, he should never be placed as an equal."

In closing her essay Ouida again takes occasion to intimate a contempt for, or rather perhaps a lack of sympathy with, that one of an ill-starred pair of lovers that generally receives all the sympathy. Tracing the narrative of Dante, she comments as follows:

"Of Paolo Malatesta, we are only told that he wept. . . . On earth, as in hell, he was beyond doubt the slave, perhaps even the victim, of Francesca. One cannot resist the impression that he would most willingly, if he could, have broken away and left her there alone. Their eternal union in misery is in no sense a consolation to him, to the degree in which it is a triumph to her.

"Dante has made the most cruel of all the tortures of hell—the power of memory, the endlessness of regret; and that regret the lover felt more poignantly than his mistress: her woe could find voice, his could not. In that ghastly, aerial course, ever vainly seeking the 'dolce nido,' the return to Earth; ever borne backward by the opposing currents of air to that eternal shadow in

which they were forever henceforth to dwell—regret, futile regret, was ever with them. They regretted the life of Earth, the galley on the green water, the light on the smiling hills, the blast of the clarion, the thrill of the lute, the shock of steel, the scent of flowers, the silken litter, the brodered bed, the laughter and the tears. They regretted; and with that regret there mingled the bitter sense that they had been each other's curse.

"Dante would fain hear how and when love came first to them in its full consciousness, and Francesca answers him with eloquent completeness and passionate reproach. But her lover speaks only by his silence and his tears."

IS LOVE OF NATURE SOMETHING NEW?

WE are apt to think of the love of nature, especially in her rugged and wilder moods, and the expression of that love in art, as inborn in man, yet the fact is that it is a thing of very recent birth, almost of the present century, at least in its fullest development. Landscape art among the ancients was practically unknown, and it is just now reaching its height among us moderns. This fact and its interesting relation to the development of literature is brought out in an article by Jean Robie in *L'Art*, Paris, December 15, of which we translate the most striking portions:

"The traveler who visits the houses of Pompeii, with their walls entirely covered with frescoes, is fascinated by the richness of decoration in these dwellings that have been exhumed as it were by a miracle. Among these paintings, whose subjects are taken chiefly from mythology or from private life, may be seen decorative designs conceived with exquisite taste, where the human figure, animals, still life, flowers, and fruit are reproduced in free hand with astonishing fidelity. Everything, in short, is represented—everything—except landscape. The background of all these subjects is simply a plain tint or an indication of an urban scene—an architectural *motif*, a stairway or colonnade in fantastic perspective.

"Why this absence of rural background, when the Pompeian artists had under their eyes the marvels of the Neapolitan country, much richer and greener even than it is to-day?

"Must we attribute this lack to the influence of writers, whose ideas, very widespread in those times, had great authority among artists and people of culture? In my opinion that is undoubtedly the case. Although the poets of that epoch, Horace and Virgil, were very sensible of the beauties of the cultivated fields which they described with master hand, these amiable Epicureans hated rural scenes and vast solitudes. Very refined, fond of ease, they loved beautiful gardens, sumptuous villas where they could muse, among their friends, in the shade of rose trees.

"As for me," said Horace, 'I am enchanted with Tibur, with its hills covered with fruit-trees and intersected by a thousand rivulets artistically distributed.'

"Artistically distributed!" These few words are characteristic of the point of view of all the Greek and Latin poets up to the fall of the Roman Empire.

"The sentiment for uncultivated nature, austere or grand, was developed scarcely at all during the Renaissance, owing to these same poets who were the favorites of the contemporaries of the Medicis and Machiavelli. In the narrative of his journey across the Alps the celebrated Florentine, Benvenuto Cellini, says that he was 'terrified at the aspect of that frightful country.'

"False ideas are like weeds, they are always cropping out. Two centuries afterward the naturalist Buffon, a great admirer of Horace, wrote thus: 'Brute nature is hideous and dead; it is man alone that can make it agreeable and alive.' . . .

"It was not so with Jean Jacques Rousseau: he understood nature and caused her to be loved, with such effect that to-day millions of tourists flock like swallows on the mountains of Helvetia. . . .

"Before considering modern landscape artists, it should be remarked that the evolution of the manner of interpreting our surroundings is due in great part to the literary movement of the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, whose exotic passage is depicted by its precursors and leaders, Bernardin de St. Pierre and Chateaubriand, with so much spirit. Then Lamartine took us to the Orient, Jacquemont showed us India and Thibet, the

Lake poets sang Scotland and Norway, and now finally Africa—no more secrets—the whole world is explored.

"These painters, these writers, more sensitive, more eclectic than their predecessors, unveil for us the inmost recesses of nature, her multiple aspects—arid, cultivated, or gloomy. The rugged solitary regions, with their suggestive charm, the silent forests, full of shade and mystery, have found artists and poets whose works give us at last the impression of truth without disguise.

"Convention and mannerism have now given peace to artistic honesty; no more landscape artists indoors, painting marines or snow-effects in the chimney-corner, where *chic* and banality reign despotically. The open air is the domain of a whole legion of enthusiastic workers, indefatigable, always in touch with nature, braving the weather for the love of art, and putting on canvas the passing mist or the sunshine flooding the leaves.

"This life in the open air, in the plain or under the trees, is mental hygiene; like a mysterious whisper the vivifying emanations that rise from the soil reveal the harmonies of creation; the painters that perceive them are the most ardent, the most fertile, for the manifestations of nature are illimitable; mobile as the wave, she appears to us under so many aspects—of sunrise or sunset, stormy skies or sunny noons—that a human life does not suffice to note her changes of view, their variety is infinite.

"In this daily contemplation of nature the personality develops and strengthens according to the individual temperament; Corot produced grand art; Courbet with superb spirit seized the picturesque side, the general tonality; while the Diazes, the Rousseaus, the Tourmois, the Boulangers prefer old oaks with gnarled trunks, velvet moss-covered ash-trees, whose solid note harmonizes in a symphony of green of wonderful richness.

"Under the impulse of these masters, landscape takes on a physiognomy, is vivified and personified, and, in fine, offers as much interest in her apparent simplicity as a human figure."

Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW LIFE OF DICKENS.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, of "Cowper School, Olney, Bucks," in England, informs the public, through a communication in the columns of *The Athenaeum*, London, that he is preparing a new life of Charles Dickens. He calls attention to his work as follows:

"A life of Dickens worthy of the name does not exist. Though it is only like slaying the slain to enumerate the shortcomings of the work by Forster, nevertheless a few words may be permitted concerning what is generally acknowledged to be one of the most slovenly written biographies on the large scale that have left the press. Moreover, Dickens is pictured as Forster saw him, and, barring unimportant exceptions, not as anybody else saw him at all. In reading it you might almost imagine that Dickens belonged to Forster; that he never said anything of importance except to Forster, or did anything without consulting him; and that when he left Forster's apron-strings, it was rarely for more than five or ten minutes at a stretch; in short, on almost every page, Dickens is belittled, unintentionally no doubt, and Forster—who was in reality only one among the many interesting personalities who revolved round Dickens—unduly magnified. Parts of Forster simply nauseate. We rejoice to know that Dickens's readings were, from a pecuniary point of view, a magnificent success, and we do not mind being told twice or even five or six times how many hundred pounds were taken at the doors, and how many persons were turned away; but page after page in that style is revolting. It would not be tolerable in a life of Barnum.

"For his ignorance of the hosts of facts concerning Dickens that have come to light during the last twenty years, Forster is, of course, not to blame. They have merely rendered his work obsolete. But for the execrable method of his arrangement it is impossible to excuse him. Instead of telling his story chronologically, he indulges in the dreadful habit of covering a period, and then suddenly harking back five or six years. Further, the chapters are headed in this style, 'Splendid Strolling, 1847-1852.' You know that the events dealt with took place in those years, but the particular year of any event can only be ascertained, if ascertained at all, after very close application, a careful weigh-

ing of words, and a severe headache. But the most outrageous violation of the rule of order, even in this Donnybrook Fair sort of book, is its giving Dickens's funeral sermon in one chapter and describing his death at the end of the next. In short, law and order are everywhere disregarded, and you never know where you are. However, the rocks that my predecessor has struck against I hope myself to avoid. My labor is one of love, consequently, despite its immensity, it is really no labor at all. . . . The work will possibly be published in 1896. At present I have finished about half."

Our "Forty Immortals" Disclaimed by Gen. Lew Wallace.—Notwithstanding the fact that a bill has been introduced in Congress to establish in our literary world something like the French Academy, the proposition is generally regarded as something like a joke. Gen. Lew Wallace has been represented as desiring the establishment of what has been called a "College of Immortals," but he publicly disclaims any such intention. Writing for *The Washington Post*, he says: "Several months ago I came to Washington and went to the Congressional Library for the purpose of making some researches in astrology. I told Mr. Spofford that I would be greatly obliged if he could place me where I could have comparative solitude, and he gave me a seat in a quiet corner. My hopes for an uninterrupted time of study, however, were not realized. People would come around that way and see me working there, and to my intense surprise they not only examined my books, but they stood behind me and looked over my shoulder at what I was writing. This suggested to me the idea that in the great Congressional Library it would be a good idea to set aside some place for some fifteen or twenty, or perhaps more, of the men who have been distinguished in the fields of literature and science, where they could conduct their researches without disturbance. As information to be found nowhere else so easily accessible can be had here, I believed the idea would be really of benefit to the people. I had no idea of establishing a counterpart of the French Academy, as I realized that such an institution could not flourish in this country. What is more, I did not suggest the name of the Immortals. That was purely the product of the newspaper men. Of course, as I am the author of the idea, I do not think I will be able to be one of the favored few even should the bill be a success."

Stage Realism.—If the following description of the setting for a Japanese play is true, we have yet to make progress in histrionic realism before we can hope to rival the Japs. We quote from an article in *The Musical Courier*:

"In the foreground was a small tumble-down hut of temporary make, a tripod of sticks with a suspended kettle over a spent fire. Here and there were evidences of recent human presence—a bucket of water, a dipper, a bowl of rice. The rest of the stage was filled to its full depth with the real rushes found in the native swamps, standing upright, and with reeds, trees, and grass, all real also. Perfect silence reigned, which became almost painful in its intensity. Then a distant frog croaked and was answered from another part of the marsh. This was several times repeated with wonderful imitation of reality. The leaves of the farther trees rustled as they were shaken in the wind, and the nearer rushes swayed before it.

"Then far off was heard the cry of a bird whose note betokens rain. Nearer and nearer came the sound, and the birds, flying swiftly, crossed the stage like a flash, low, almost among the waving reeds. A slow darkening, a few puffs of wind, a rustle of the reeds and leaves, and patter came the rain-drops, water unmistakable, pouring and splashing down between us and the dim gray background. A woman entered with dripping umbrella and high-tucked kimono, followed soon after by a man with drawn knife. Then the attack, the struggle, and the disappearance of both into the swamp. Then the awful death-hunt in and about and among the rushes, the position only indicated by the reeds, which bent and swayed and hid all but the fierce sounds of the hidden fight for life; of the thud of a blow, of the terrible gurgles of death, followed by the splash, splash of an artery as it ebbed away a life. The fearful realism of the whole scene and its consummate art are indescribable."

How Rubinstein Played for Steinway.—Mr. Steinway relates the following incident in his *Reminiscences of Rubinstein*, in *Freund's Musical Weekly*:

"Before he left New York for his *tournee* through the country he called at Steinway Hall one afternoon at about 5 o'clock for his mail. A bulky registered letter had come for him, and it contained letters from his children, a long letter from his wife, and newly taken photographs of his family. The tears came to his eyes as he said to me, 'Friend Steinway, I feel so happy that I must play for you!' Meantime it had grown late, and everything was closed for the day. Four other musical gentlemen, whom he knew personally, had come in, when he sat down at the Grand Steinway piano to play for us. Twelve o'clock at night still found us there, spellbound, for such heavenly playing we had never heard before. Then, and only then, I realized what four celebrated men could do: Goethe, who wrote the poem of the 'Erl King'; Franz Schubert, who had composed the melody; Franz Liszt, who had transcribed it for the piano-forte; and Anton Rubinstein, who could play it. At the risk of being called sentimental, I must say that on that memorable night it appeared to us as if we heard the voice of the little child, the clattering of the horses' hoofs, the wild entreaties of the Erl King, as plainly as if we had witnessed it all ourselves. And as I went home that night I thought that truly that was a day which could never be repeated in all the course of my life. Now, all four of them, including the great artist, are dead, and I alone remain. Only the remembrance survives, and that I shall carry to the grave with me. I became, perhaps, his most trusted friend, and have often rejoiced in the fact that Anton Rubinstein and Theodore Thomas, whom I first brought together, became dearer to each other almost day by day."

NOTES.

In Shepperton Church, Warwickshire, England, may be seen to-day a memorial tablet bearing the names of Bernard Gilpin Ebdell, vicar of the parish, and of Sarah Ebdell, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Ebdell were the originals of the leading characters in "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story"—the second of George Eliot's "Clerical Scenes." The vicar stood as the model for Mr. Gilfil, and his wife for that of Caterina. There was a good deal of actual romance in their lives. Before her marriage to the vicar, Mrs. Ebdell was Sally Shilton, daughter of a humble collier in the village. A childless woman of title who had an estate in the neighborhood was attracted by the beautiful face and beautiful voice of the girl, and brought her up, and had her voice well trained. George Eliot's father, Robert Evans, was land-steward to the husband of this lady, and it is supposed that the novelist obtained her materials and her accurate descriptions from him.

THREE sets of memoirs of the future are passing from hand to hand among friends of the writers in Paris: those of Marshal Canrobert, who, alone of the three authors, is alive; those of Marshal de MacMahon, and those of M. Thiers. M. Thiers has left but a short memoir, in which Marshal de MacMahon is bitterly attacked. The MacMahon memoirs are in four volumes, of which the three earlier deal with African, Russian, and Italian campaigns, and with the problems of Algerian government. The fourth volume is full of questionable matter, and the influence of the anti-Republican feeling of Madame de MacMahon (seldom called Duchesse de Magenta) is said to be noticeable in it.—*The Athenæum*.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI was buried at the Highgate Cemetery. The first part of the burial service took place at Christ Church, Woburn Square, where, before a large and distinguished congregation, was sung after the lesson the poet's own well-known hymn, "The Porter Watches at the Gate," and after the prayers her hymn, "Lord, Grant us Grace to Mount by Steps of Grace." The mourners were her brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, his four children (the Misses Olivia, Mary, Helen, and Mr. Arthur Rossetti), Mr. Theodore Watts, the Countess Hugo, Mrs. Read, and Miss Wilson.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON, whose books have made her famous, and whose social position is an enviable one to ambitious aspirants, was a high-spirited young girl named Constance Carey when the war was raging. She was a little Confederate, and to send a flag to General Lee cut up her best pink-silk gown and her light-blue silk jacket and embroidered and sewed a Confederate flag, which to-day is cherished as a very precious souvenir of feminine devotion by Colonel Robert Alexander Chisholm.

THE large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Stedman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boyesen, Saltus, are none of them above the medium height, and several of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Doyle are tall, athletic-looking men, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.—*The Evening Post*.

PROFESSOR SKEAT is preparing a Supplementary Volume to accompany his edition of Chaucer. This is to contain the "Testament of Love" (in prose) and the chief poems which have at various times been attributed to Chaucer and published with his genuine works in old editions. The volume will be complete in itself, with an introduction, notes, and glossary.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

IT is but a few years since the publication of a book by Prof. Oliver Lodge, the English physicist, on "Modern Views of Electricity." The conclusion to which the author was led was that electricity was either a fluid or a pair of fluids, or something analogous to a fluid, and that it was probably identical with the ether. Now comes Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, perhaps the most eminent American master of electrical theory, to tell us that there is no such thing as electricity at all, at least not in the sense understood by Franklin. His views, which are set forth in *The Engineering Magazine*, January, will be better understood by the extracts that we give below. Professor Rowland begins as follows:

"It is not uncommon for electricians to be asked whether modern science has yet determined the nature of electricity, and we often find difficulty in answering the question. When the latter comes from a person of small knowledge which we know to be of a vague and general nature, we naturally answer it in an equally vague and general manner; but when it comes from a student of science anxious and able to bear the truth, we can now answer with certainty that electricity no longer exists. Electrical phenomena, electrostatic actions, electromagnetic actions, electrical waves—these still exist and require explanation; but electricity, which, according to the old theory, is a viscous fluid throwing out little amœba-like arms that stick to neighboring light substances and, contracting, draw them to the electrified body, electricity as a self-repellent fluid or as two kinds of fluid, positive and negative, attracting each other and repelling themselves—this electricity no longer exists. For the name electricity, as used up to the present time, signifies at once that a substance is meant, and there is nothing more certain to-day than that electricity is not a fluid.

"This makes the task of one who attempts to explain modern electrical theory a very difficult one, for the idea of electricity as a fluid pervades the whole language of electrical science, and even the definitions of electrical units as adopted by all scientists suggest a fluid theory. No wonder, then, that some practical men have given up in despair and finally concluded that the easiest way to understand a telegraph line is to consider that the Earth is a vast reservoir of electrical fluid, which is pumped up to the line wire by the battery and finally descends to its proper level at the distant end."

Professor Rowland next gives a brief sketch of modern electrical theory, and shows how recent views all tend to the opinion that the electric phenomena spoken of above are merely manifestations of the same ether that transmits the vibrations constituting light and radiant heat. Bodies or atoms are electrified by pulling them away from one another, as in the chemical separation of atoms in a battery or the mechanical separation by friction. The intervening ether then becomes the seat of some action which we denote figuratively by saying that it is full of "lines of force," ending on the separated bodies. The so-called "charge of electricity" is nothing but the ends of these imaginary force-lines. These ends slide along a conductor with more or less resistance, and their movement in space generates magnetic force lines, to which magnetic phenomena are due. In the case of variable movement, electromagnetic waves are sent out. Thus all these phenomena must be explained by understanding the properties of the ether, and the article thus resolves itself into a discussion of these properties. These, however, we cannot be said to understand perfectly yet. Says Professor Rowland:

"Not only must this ether account for all ordinary electrical and magnetic actions, and for light and other radiation, but it must also account for the Earth's magnetism and for gravitation.

"To account for the Earth's magnetism, we must suppose the ether to have such properties that the rotation of ordinary matter

in it produces magnetism. To account for gravitation it must have such properties that two masses of matter in it tend to move toward each other with the known law of force, and without any loss of time in the action of the force. We know that moving electrical or magnetic bodies require a time represented by the velocity of light before they can attract each other in the line joining them. But, for gravitation, no time is allowable for the propagation of the attraction.

"But the problem is not so hopeless as it at first appears. Have we not in two hundred and fifty years ascended from the idea of a viscous fluid surrounding the electrified body and protruding arms outward to draw in the light surrounding bodies, to the grand idea of a universal medium which shall account for electricity, magnetism, light, and gravitation?

"The theory of electricity and magnetism reduces itself, then, to the theory of the ether and its connection with ordinary matter, which we imagine to be always immersed in it. The ether is the medium by which alone one portion of matter can act upon another portion at a distance through apparently vacant space."

Professor Rowland now attempts to consider in detail what any adequate explanation of the ether must be prepared to accomplish. It must explain: 1. Electrostatic attraction, which may amount to thousands of pounds to the square inch. 2. Magnetic action (which may be accounted for by a tension of a few hundred pounds to the square inch); also, the magnetic rotation of polarized light, and the Earth's magnetism. 3. The transmission of electric energy, as in wires carrying a current. 4. Gravitation, including its instantaneous transmission.

"Toward the invention of such an ether," concludes the Professor, "capable of carrying on all these actions at once, the minds of many scientific men are bent. Now and then we are able to give the ether such properties as to explain one or two of the phenomena, but we always come into conflict with other phenomena that equally demand explanation.

"There is one trouble about the ether which is rather difficult to explain, and that is the fact that it does not seem to concentrate itself about the heavenly bodies. As far as we are able to test the point, light passes in a straight line through space even when near one of the larger planets, unless the latter possesses an atmosphere. This could hardly happen unless the ether was entirely incompressible or else possessed no weight.

"If the ether is the cause of gravitation, however, it is placed outside the category of ordinary matter, and it may thus have no weight although still having inertia,—a thing impossible for ordinary matter where the weight is always exactly proportional to inertia.

"Ether, then, is not matter, but something on which many of the properties of matter depend.

"It is curious to note that Newton conceived of a theory of gravitation based on the ether, which he supposed to be more rare around ordinary matter than in free space. But the above considerations would cause the rejection of such a theory. We have absolutely no adequate theory of gravitation as produced by the ether.

"To explain magnetism, physicists usually look to some rotation in the ether. The magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization of light together with the fact of the mere rotation of ordinary matter, as exemplified by the Earth's magnetism, both point to rotation in the ether as the cause of magnetism. A smoke-ring gives, to some extent, the modern idea of a magnetic line of force. It is a vortex filament in the ether.

"Electrostatic action is more difficult to explain, and we have hardly got further than the vague idea that it is due to some sort of elastic yielding in the ether.

"Light and radiation in general are explained when we understand clearly magnetic and electrostatic actions as the two are linked together with certainty by Maxwell's theory.

"Where is the genius who will give us an ether that will reconcile all these phenomena with one another and show that they all come from the properties of one simple fluid filling all space, the life-blood of the universe—the ether?"

THE marvelous extension of electric railway systems in all parts of New England, combined with the popular use of the bicycle, is credited with being the cause of the present depression in the horse-trade which prevails everywhere. The breeding of horses is in a fair way to become one of the lost arts.

IS NERVOUSNESS INCREASING?

THE feverish activity of the present age has often been remarked upon. In a recent address delivered at Heidelberg, Germany, Prof. W. Erb maintains that this is in great measure a symptom of disease. From an abstract of his address, with editorial comments, in *The British Medical Journal*, London, December 29, we quote the following:

"Professor Erb takes it for granted that there is marked increase of functional nervous disorders, and he believes that the events of the present century have naturally led to this result. The Nineteenth Century began in disorder and commotion. France had passed through a bloody revolution which was to be followed by the excitement and exhaustion of Napoleonic adventures; restlessness, political and social, was followed by a period of calm, but, with the advancing years, labor-saving inventions rapidly replaced man and increased wealth, and rendered communication easy—as our author says, time and space seemed to be annihilated.

"In science, in literature, all were developing, and with it there appeared incapacity for restful pleasures; rushing from change to change seeming to be the only alternative to work. With overwork there was overcrowding and over-stimulation; alcohol and tobacco were used in greatly increased quantities; railway traveling and its nerve-jarring motion still further tended to nervousness; and so Professor Erb convinces himself that with all this there has been a clear loss of nerve tone to the whole of the highly civilized nations.

"Nothing could have been more brilliantly put than the contrast between the normal reaction to work and worry and the neurasthenic and abnormal reaction to the same conditions, and it will be for us to see whether we agree with all that Professor Erb says. According to him, all this rapid, restless movement has left an irritable and slow-recovering system, which must be considered as neurasthenic. The essentials of this disorder, which has not been recognized twenty years, are increased sensitiveness, with weakness, weariness, lack of power of endurance, and defective recuperative power. This disorder is a refinement of hysteria and hypochondriasis, and it is the outcome of the conditions of life. He thinks it ought to be found in all periods of excitement and of luxury, but owns that there is no evidence of its existence in Greece or in Rome.

"The disorder is to be recognized and to be met by changing conditions, and nerve hygiene is to be considered as much as sanitation. From school days to professional life the human being is to be tended and brought up, his mental, moral, and physical education is to be regulated, his holidays are to be methodized, his business is to be conducted in healthy surroundings, and his cities are to be made healthy and beautiful, with fresh air and beautiful surroundings. Thus the Professor is a preacher of hygienic socialism. As we said before, we have been charmed with the address, but not convinced.

"The old question reappears in another form. Is increased insanity and nervous disorder in necessary correlation to developing complexity of society? It must be recognized that the more complex the rules of society the more frequent will be breaches of these rules, at all events for a time. In developing civilization, too, we have a very perplexing factor added in the survival and the propagation of the non-fittest, and this doubtless adds to the increasing number of the nervous.

"We are inclined to believe that there is some slight increase of nervousness, but that there is a much greater knowledge of the subject, and with knowledge comes subdivision and classification. We remember the time when hysteria, in its present connotation, was looked upon as a new and increasing danger to society. This disorder is now recognized as no longer a defect of will for which the patient is to be blamed, and has been subdivided. Hypochondriasis in the same way is no longer considered to be a *maladie imaginaire*, but is recognized as having some organic basis, and with this progress the so-called functional disorders have to be studied apart, and are now placed under the head neurasthenia. We do not believe more women, at all events in England, have 'nerves' now than had fifty years ago. With the increase of excitement there has been a still greater tendency to more freedom of exercise, more freedom from conventionalism, and much healthier home surroundings.

"One change to which attention might be called is the decrease

of religious feeling and the allied emotional excitement. It is thought by our author that over-brainwork has had a very serious effect. We have grave doubts as to overwork being established as a cause of neuroses, and we have still greater doubt as to there being any amount of overwork in England. Worry, not work, is the danger, and we believe that danger arises from decreasing and deferred marriage.

"We agree with our author in recommending carefully selected mates, and healthy surroundings, and skilled and orderly education, but we do not believe that people will be made good by Acts of Parliament or professional orations, and we do not believe there is any very serious risk to the stability of society in the so called development of neurasthenia."

HAS "THE MISSING LINK" BEEN FOUND AT LAST?

NO more cogent objection to the theory of evolution has been brought forward by its opponents than the inability of evolutionists to bring up tangible proofs of the existence of the continuous series of living organisms which, according to that theory, connects the most diverse families and species. Especially has this objection been brought up in connection with the descent of man. If he is the descendant of some prehistoric animal akin to our modern monkey, where is that animal, and where are, at least, some of the chain of creatures, growing more and more human with lapse of time, that connects it with the modern man? The only answer to this has been to point to the known imperfection of the geologic record, owing to which the fossils that have been preserved to our time represent only a very small proportion of the prehistoric fauna. Now, however, according to Dr. D. G. Brinton, in his "Notes on Anthropology" in *Science*, January 11, a fossil has been found which may prove to be at least one of the links in the chain. This creature has been unearthed by Dr. Eugene Dubois, a surgeon in the Dutch army, stationed in Java, and he describes his find in a quarto of forty pages just issued from the local press of Batavia under the title "*Pithecanthropus Erectus*. A Man-like Transition-form from Java." Of this publication and its subject Dr. Brinton speaks as follows:

"This noteworthy essay contains the detailed description of three fragments of three skeletons which have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, which is also a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the *Simiidae* and *Hominidae*,—in other words, apparently supplying the 'missing link' between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

"The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, about 70°—and its *norma verticalis* astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former."

This discovery has an interesting bearing upon the original birthplace of the human race. The author believes that the steps in the immediate genealogy of our species, as shown by his find, indicate the southern aspects of the great Himalayan chain as the region in which our race first came into being. This accords with the traditional view that Asia is the cradle of mankind, and by no means contradicts the Biblical story, if we grant that the process of creation was that of a gradual development from lower forms.

ACCORDING to *The Electrical Review*, old people troubled with rheumatism pick up the discarded ends of electric-light carbons and carefully preserve them. The belief is that the carbon, if carried in the pocket, will cure the disease.

POSSIBILITIES AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE
TELAUTOGRAPH.

NO instrument invented in late years is more interesting than Prof. Elisha Gray's telautograph, by means of which handwriting may be exactly reproduced at any distance, an electrically controlled mechanical pen at the receiving station automatically following the motions of the pen in the writer's hand at the sending station. The possibility that this instrument will soon be in commercial use, and may become as familiar as the telephone, raises several interesting questions, which are discussed by Nelson W. Perry in *Electricity*, New York, January 9. After a detailed description of the instrument and its working, Mr. Perry writes as follows:

"The received message is thus almost a facsimile of that sent, both as to size and spacing of the letters and lines and as to the characters of the curves involved. The receiving pen, however, is a glass tube drawn out to capillary dimensions and incapable of shading the lines, even if provision were made for varying its pressure similarly to the varying pressure of the transmitting pen. The characteristics of a signature, among the most prominent of which is often the peculiar method of shading the letters, are therefore not reproduced with exact fidelity, and it is a question whether a signature thus transmitted would be good in law or not.

"How important this shading is in some cases will be manifest by recalling the signature of Mr. Spinner, formerly Register of the Treasury, with which we were all more or less familiar. No one could make out what the signature was unless told beforehand, yet those oddly shaded hieroglyphics had a charm for all of us that compelled recognition even though their true purport was not understood. Would any of us have recognized as the same that same signature bereft of its shading?

"However, the reproduction is exceedingly good, and many of the other characteristics of handwriting are preserved with sufficient accuracy to enable us to recognize the chirography of friends, and this is a great advancement over anything previously accomplished in this line.

"It is understood that it is the intention of the owners of the telautograph to establish exchanges similar to the present telephone exchanges, through whose agency subscribers may be put into communication with one another. In the telephone exchange it is possible for a person properly located to hear all the conversation that passes between subscribers. Those who are talking, therefore, do it with the consciousness that they are at least liable to be overheard, and strictly confidential communications of great importance are therefore entrusted to the telephone with some misgivings and some risk. The same is true with the telegraph, but with the telautograph no such thing is possible. The subscriber may have his instrument under lock and key and the message, even though it pass through a central exchange, is inviolate. By this means the most confidential communications may be with entire safety entrusted to the wires, and it is the only means thus far invented that seems to fully answer this bill.

"The telautograph, however, requires four wires for its proper operation, and this would seem to militate largely against its general introduction. It is necessarily an expensive instrument to install, and it does not seem possible that its rental can be reduced to a figure that will meet the popular demand. In these ways the telautograph seems to be heavily handicapped. There is a field for it, however, as for instance in the railroad business, where the wires for telegraphic purposes are already strung, and where four lines could be diverted to this purpose when required. The superintendent could in this way send autographic orders to the station agents along the road. In this case it would seem that written records of such orders should be required, and if they be exact facsimiles of autographs, so much the better. It would seem that in this and similar applications the telautograph has a field already awaiting it."

ANOTHER competition for mechanically propelled vehicles is mooted, and again Paris is the center at which it is proposed to hold the trials. The tests will be made for highest speed maintained for long periods of time. The minimum distance for the runs has been fixed at six hundred and twenty miles. Paris will be the starting-point and also the winning-post. Vehicles operated by electricity, steam, or oil are eligible. The trials are arranged to take place next Summer.

Causes of Climate.—The views of M. Châs on this subject are briefly given in *Die Natur*, Halle, December 9. Climate is generally believed to depend on geographical and geological conditions, but these alone do not explain it; there are regions whose mean temperature is higher than the mean geographical temperature, and which are open toward the north—in Gascony, for example. The geography and topography of a place hence give no certain indication of its climate; atmospheric conditions must also be taken into account. The principal elements of the atmosphere, to be sure, are invariable in quantity, but there is one very variable element, namely, water vapor, which must be considered both in its absolute and relative amounts. The more water vapor, the warmer the climate, for vapor is imperious to dark radiant-heat, and hence acts as a blanket over the Earth. These locally warmer atmospheres come from two causes—the warm ocean currents and the local geological and geographical conditions.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Artificial Whalebone.—Whalebone is in great demand; the supply at present is quite inadequate. The high price is the chief incentive in whale-fishing. The whalebone is worth twenty-five to thirty shillings a pound. "It is generally said," says *Industries and Iron*, London, December 21, "that no artificial or natural substitute has yet been discovered, but we recently had brought to us an excellent sample of artificial whalebone which possessed most of the characteristics of the natural article, and could be produced in fair quantities at a price which would enable it to attract the surplus demand which the scarcity of the true article leaves unsatisfied. The method of manufacture as described by the inventor seems likely to be successful; the process, we regret to say, cannot yet be given, but it is well to know that the commonly accepted statement as to the impossibility of imitating whalebone no longer holds good."

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE great King magnet at Willett's Point was recently subjected to a severe test. The magnet is composed of a large cannon, around the muzzle of which are wound about thirteen miles of insulated wire. Three large iron slabs, weighing several tons, were blocked up opposite the muzzle of the gun, and the current from two large dynamos was turned on. The iron was immediately attracted. Around it was fastened a chain. A rope attached to the chain was reeved through a large double block, and fourteen stalwart engineers manned the handles of the capstan and applied a strain of 43,000 pounds. The chain broke. The iron had not budged. The greatest strain applied at previous tests was 23,500 pounds, when there was a similar result.

A RECENTLY invented electrical machine for closing shutters of factories in case of fire consists of a box, resembling the ordinary fire-alarm box in appearance, placed on the outside of a building, and containing a battery connected by wires with each shutter on the building. If a fire breaks out anywhere about the building, or on adjoining premises, and it is found necessary to close the shutters for safety, all the operator has to do is to break the glass in front of the box, pull a hook, and every shutter is instantly closed. It is claimed that the apparatus will close 1,000 shutters in this way in one minute.

THE average man would be surprised to learn how much wood is used annually in making matches. There are a number of large factories in America, Germany, and England, devoted to this industry, with an investment of many millions of dollars, and one factory alone in the last-named country has an annual output of 36,000,000,000 matches. The Germans have invented a machine, which was exhibited at the World's Fair, having a capacity of 15,000,000 splints a day. Yellow and white pine, aspen, and poplar are the woods used mostly for this purpose.

SANDPAPER is at present made with powdered glass instead of sand. Glass is readily pulverized by heating it red-hot and throwing it into water, and finishing the powdering in an iron mortar. By the use of sieves of different sizes of mesh, the powder can be separated into various grades of fineness. A strong paper is tacked down and covered with powdered glass of desired fineness; when the glue is dry the surplus glass is shaken or brushed off. Muslin is better than paper, and lasts much longer.

A METHOD of electrical heating by which the temper of a Harveyized armor-plate at any given point can be drawn and made soft enough to permit the drilling of bolt-holes without affecting the surrounding surface has been devised at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, and has been successfully tested in the Cramp shipyards. Before the method was introduced it was necessary to leave unhardened an entire strip of the plate, six inches in width, rendering it at such points penetrable by projectiles.

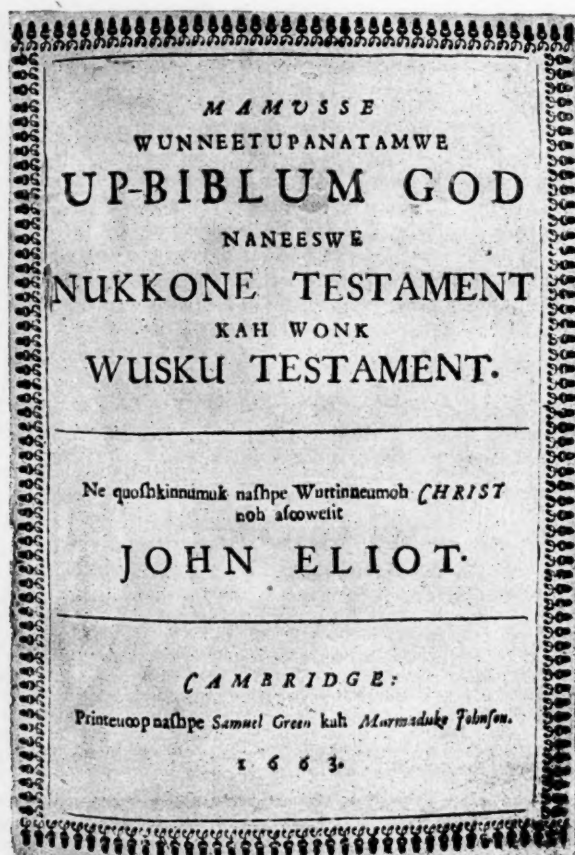
M. BERTHELOT, the French chemist, is attempting to produce, artificially, pure crude rubber. The synthetic chemist first reduces natural products, such as minerals, oils, waters, etc., to their elements, and then endeavors to recombine them to their original form, improving on nature by omitting all impurities. M. Berthelot predicts that he will produce purer and better gum than can be found in Para, and will produce it more cheaply.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE FIRST BIBLES PRINTED IN AMERICA.

IN 1663, two hundred and thirty-one years ago, the Bible was first printed in America. It was translated into the Algonkin language by John Eliot, who had emigrated to Massachusetts from England to escape religious persecution. He arrived at Boston in 1631. Prior to his translation of the Bible, he translated the New Testament, in 1661. Both were printed at Cambridge.

Three years ago Rev. Dr. John Wright, of St. Paul, Minn., published a brief sketch of the "Early Bibles of America." The



Facsimile of the Indian title page of the Eliot Bible of 1663. Reduced size.

Literally translated, this title-page reads: "The whole Holy His Bible God both Old Testament and also New Testament. This turned out by the Servant of Christ who is called John Eliot."

small volume awakened so much interest that the author has been led to prepare, under the same title, an exhaustive history of the subject, and this volume has just been issued (Whittaker).

Eliot was well qualified for the work undertaken by him. His scholastic advantages had been ample; he was well acquainted with the different languages of the Bible. The Indian language he learned of an Indian who had been taken prisoner in the Pequot wars, and who was employed as a house-servant.

In his chapter on "The Eliot Bible," Dr. Wright says:

"Considering the difficulties that had to be encountered in printing the first Bible in America, it is a matter of surprise that the errors were not more numerous. Presses, type, ink, and paper had to be imported, coming long distances, and by slow means of conveyance. Workmen were few, and the sources of instruction limited. The Algonquin was a harsh language, and it had no equivalents for certain English words. 'Salt' was unknown to the Indians, and hence the word had to be inserted without translation. The same was true of 'Amen' and some other terms. The words of the language were so extremely long that Cotton Mather thought they must have been stretching themselves out from the time of the confusion of tongues at Babel. Rev. Dr. Ellis playfully says: 'To us it seems as if an Indian root-word started little and compact, like one of their own pa-

pooses, and then grew at either extremity, thickened in the middle, extended in shape and proportion in each limb, member, and feature, and was completed with a feathered head-knot.' Some impression of the appearance of the language may be had by the following version of the Lord's Prayer:

"'Nooshun kesukqut, quttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumootch kukketassootamoonk, kuttentantamoonk ne n nach onkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetsuonqash asekesukokish assamainnean yeuyu kesukok. Kah ahquoantamainnean nummatcheseongash, neane matchenehukqweagig nutahquontamounnonog. Ahque sagkompagunainnean en qut chhuauoganit, webe pohquohwussinnean wutch matchituit. Newutche kutahtaunn ketassootamoonk, kah menuhkesounk, kah sohsumoonk mi cheme. Amen.'"

"The completion of the Bible of 1663 brought great joy to the heart of Mr. Eliot, not only because it was a great event in the art of printing, but chiefly for the reason that it facilitated his work among the Indians. Cotton Mather could hardly contain himself in his enthusiasm of thanksgiving. In his 'Magnalia' he thus writes: 'Behold, ye Americans, the greatest honor that ever you were partakers of. The Bible was printed here at our Cambridge, and is the only Bible that ever was printed in all America, from the very foundation of the world. The whole translation he writ with but *one pen*; which pen, if it had not been lost, would have certainly deserved a richer case than was bestowed upon that pen with which Holland writ his translation of Plutarch.' Francis, in his 'Life of John Eliot,' doubts the statement about the translation being written with but one pen, and says Mather's 'story seems more precise than credible.'"

This Bible was printed by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. In 1685 the second and last version of the Indian Bible appeared; the name only of Samuel Green appears as printer. The following facts are given in relation to the present value of these books:

"To collectors of rare books the Eliot Bibles are coveted treasures. As the years roll away the price of these rarities steadily rises. At the sale of the Brinley Library in New York, March, 1879, an Eliot New Testament of 1661 brought \$700. At the same sale a Bible of 1663 was knocked down at \$1,000. At an auction in 1884 a Bible of 1685 brought \$950. In London, at a sale held July 2, 1882, Mr. Quaritch, the eminent bibliophile, bought for the late Mr. Kalbfleisch of New York an Eliot Bible of 1663, containing the English title-pages, and dedication to Charles II., for 580 pounds, that is about \$2,900. The Bement copy of the Eliot Testament of 1661 sold in London in 1820 for less than a dollar. It brought at its last sale, in New York, in 1890, the sum of \$610. The Cutter copy of the Eliot Bible of 1663 was bought by John Allan of New York for \$10. In 1864 it was resold and reached \$825, and again in 1881 it was purchased for \$900. The Eames copy, somewhat imperfect, sold in 1846 for \$11, in 1868 for \$95, in 1870 for \$120, and in 1882 for \$140. The Trumbull copy sold in 1862 for \$115 and in 1876 for \$325."

The total number of these Indian New Testaments and Bibles now known to exist is one hundred and twenty-five.

The first Bible printed in America in a European language is known, we are told, as "the Saur Bible." Among the early settlers of Pennsylvania was Christian Saur, of Laasphe in Wittgenstein. He came to this country in 1724 and settled at Germantown. He found his countrymen in Pennsylvania very destitute of reading-matter in their own tongue, and this led him to think of providing them with a German Bible. Dr. Wright says:

"In these early days Bibles had to come by way of England, and they were weighed and sixpence per ounce was charged as duty or tariff, and as there were no regular importers in the colony at that time the order had to be filled by the captain of the vessel, who sometimes charged as high as one hundred per cent. commission."

The title-page of the Saur Bible is as follows:

"Biblia, Das ist die Heilige Schrift Altes und Neues Testaments, Nach der Deutschen Uebersetzung D. Martin Luthers, Mit jedes Capitels kurtzen Summarien auch beygefugten vielen und richtigen Parallelen; Nebst einem Anhang Des dritten und vierte Buchs Esra und des dritten Buchs der Maccabaer. Germantown: Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1743."

Translation: The Bible, That is the Holy Scriptures of the Old

and New Testaments, after the German translation of Dr. Martin Luther, with short summaries to every chapter, also many and correct parallel references, besides an Appendix of the Third and Fourth Books of Ezra, and the Third Book of Maccabees. Germantown: Printed by Christopher Saur, 1743.

Just before this book was issued, Mr. Saur published the following notice:

"The price of our now nearly finished Bible in plain binding with a clasp will be eighteen shillings, but to the poor and needy we have no price."

The story of the effort to publish the Bible in the English language in America is, says Dr. Wright, "a record through long years of well-laid plans, earnest appeals, many disappointments, deferred hopes, and final success." The leader in the movement was Cotton Mather, who spent fifteen years in the preparation of his "Biblia Americana," the unpublished manuscript of which now lies in the archives of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. The dream of Mather's life was never realized.

The very first Bible printed in America in the English language is known as "the Aitken Bible." Robert Aitken, a native of Dalkeith, Scotland, came to America in 1769, and settled at Philadelphia as a bookseller. In 1774 he became a publisher, and in 1782 he issued a Bible. The imprint is as follows: "Philadelphia: Printed and sold by R. Aitken at Pope's Head, Three Doors above the Coffee-House, in Market Street."

The first Bible published in New York City appeared in 1792, and was printed by Hodge and Campbell, in Hanover Square. The frontispiece is a patriotic device representing the arms of the State of New York. Under this is America holding the Constitution and receiving a copy of the Bible. The Goddess of Liberty is on one side, and behind America a pedestal with the names on it of Washington, Montgomery, Greene, Franklin, Warren, Adams, Mercer, Putnam, Jay, Clinton, Gates, Morris, and Lafayette.

The history of many subsequent editions of Bibles is given, with numerous facsimile title-pages.

Under the heading of "Curious Versions," Dr. Wright adds a quite humorous chapter to his volume. The Crank, who invades every department of literature, has tried his hand on biblical translation. Dr. Wright says: "Men of strong prejudices, and possessed with a hobby, have sought to color Scripture according to their own opinions, and with little deference to the original sense of the languages of Holy Writ. Some scholars who have been strong in other directions have exhibited this weakness when dealing with the words of Inspiration." In 1766 Kneeland & Adams, of Boston, printed a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew, made by Rev. Samuel Mather, in which the Lord's Prayer has this curious rendering:

"Our Father, who art in the Heavens; sanctified be thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done, as in Heaven, so upon the Earth; Give us to-Day that our Bread, the supersubstantial; And forgive us our Debts, as we forgive them who are our Debtors; And introduce us not into Afflictive Trial; but deliver us from the wicked One; Because thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory for the Ages; Amen."

The following extracts are from a New Testament printed by Henry Oliphant, of Auburn, N. Y., as late as 1852:

"St. Matt. iii. 4. His food was small animals and vegetable honey."

"v. 6. Happy are they who hunger and thirst for correctness."

"xxvi. 24. The Son-of-man maketh his exit."

"xxvi. 49. Immediately he [Judas] came to the Savior and said, Your most obedient, Preceptor."

It would add a new terror to the ministry if ministers were to be held responsible for holding church property. In England a man stumbled over some railings in front of an East London Baptist church. He sued the minister for damage. The judge maintained that the minister was no more responsible for the chapel in which he preached than the judge was for the court in which he administered justice.

POPE LEO ON RELIGION VERSUS SCIENCE.

ON the 27th of November, 1894, M. Ferdinand Brunetière had a private audience with the Pope at the Vatican. As a result of this audience he wrote an article, with the above caption, for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, of which he is the editor. While no one expected that M. Brunetière would show himself so ill-bred as to relate what took place at the audience, many persons, doubtless, would be glad to have one of the greatest living masters of French prose describe, in his own vivid way, the impression made on him by Pope Leo. The writer, however, has done something far better for his readers than satisfying vulgar curiosity by elaborating for them the reflections which passed through his mind as he stood before the earthly head of the Roman Catholic Church, whom millions of human beings all over the globe reverence and look to for spiritual guidance. These reflections related to a question of deep interest and importance to persons of all grades of intellect and culture, that question being how far the advance of science has crowded out religious faith. From the acute and lucid observations of a shrewd observer, so competent to deal with the question discussed, we translate the following extracts:

"The time is not very distant from us when learned incredulity passed generally for a mark or a proof of superiority of intelligence and force of mind. People did not despise the importance of 'religions' in history, and especially the importance of 'religion' or of the 'religious sentiment' in the evolution of humanity. This mental disposition was even something which was thought to be an advance on the Eighteenth Century, for people, while professing infidelity, still reproached the Voltaires, the Diderots, the Condorcets, for the violence of their anti-Christian polemics, for the unfairness of their arguments and the narrowness of their philosophy. Equal fault is found with the 'theological state of mind,' which is called the embryonic phase of the human intellect. 'Religions,' says a recent book, 'are the residue of superstitions. . . . The value of a civilization is in inverse ratio to its religious fervor. . . . All intellectual progress is followed by a diminution of the supernatural in the world. . . . The future belongs to science.' These words are found in a book dated 1892, but the spirit which dictated them is twenty or thirty years older than they."

"What has come to pass since then? What silent work has been accomplished in the depths of contemporaneous thought? Whatever has come to pass, describe it as you may, it warrants our pointing out the 'bankruptcy of science.' The men who are devoted to science are indignant at this phrase and laugh it to scorn in their laboratories. For, say they, what promises made by physics and chemistry have not been kept, and even more than kept? Our sciences were not born yesterday, and, in less than a century, they have transformed the aspect of life. Give our sciences time to grow! Moreover, who are those who talk about bankruptcy, or even failure? What do they know about science? What discovery, what progress in mechanics or natural history has made their name famous? Have they even accomplished so much as to invent the telephone or discover some vaccination against the croup? When some scientific man, of a more chimerical or venturesome spirit than his comrades, makes, in the name of science, promises he cannot fulfil, should science be accused? Good sense, which Descartes thought 'the most widely disseminated thing in the world,' is, on the contrary, the rarest thing known—more rare than talent, as rare, perhaps, as genius; and we admit, without hesitation, that some great men of science have lacked that quality of common sense. Thus talk those who claim that 'the bankruptcy of science' is naught but a resounding metaphor;—and I cannot say that they are altogether wrong."

"Nevertheless, what is thus urged is not altogether sound; and whatever distinction is attempted to be drawn between the good sense of some 'true' scientific men and the sorry rashness of others, what is certain is that science has more than once promised to renew the 'face of the world.' Condorcet wrote just a hundred years ago: 'I think I have proved the possibility of making good judgment a quality nearly universal; of causing the habitual condition of man, in an entire people, to be governed by truth, to submit in its conduct to the laws of morality, to be nourished by sweet and pure sentiments.' And he added: 'Such

is the point to which the labors of genius and the *progress of intelligence* must inevitably lead.' Almost the same promise was made by Renan, who died only the other day. He said: 'Science will always furnish man with the only means he has for ameliorating his lot.' Were Condorcet and Renan not 'true' men of science? Are not these promises of theirs to be considered the promises of science? Well may one pretend that these promises have been fulfilled, or that in this respect science has not shown itself a bankrupt!

"Let us regard the question a trifle nearer. No one can deny that the physical or natural sciences have promised to suppress 'mystery.' Not only have they not suppressed it, but we see clearly to-day that they never will throw light on it. They are powerless—I will not say to resolve, but even to give a hint of a solution of questions of the utmost importance to us: these are the questions relating to the origin of man, the law of his conduct, and his future destiny. The unknowable surrounds us, envelops us, constrains us; and we cannot get from the laws of physics or the results of physiology any means of knowing anything about this unknowable. I admire as much as anybody the immortal labors of Darwin; and when the influence of his doctrine is compared to that of the discoveries of Newton, I willingly admit the truth of the comparison. Yet, whether we are descended from the monkey, or the monkey and ourselves have a common ancestor, we have not advanced a step toward knowing anything about the origin of man. Neither anthropology, nor ethnology, nor linguistics, has ever been able to tell us *what we are*. What is the origin of language? What is the origin of society? What is the origin of morality? Whoever, in this century, has tried to answer these questions has failed miserably. And every one who hereafter shall try to answer these questions will fail as miserably, because you cannot conceive of man without morality, without language, or outside of society; and thus the very elements of the solutions are beyond the reach of science.

"Yet those who put their whole faith in science keep saying; 'Give us more time. The day will come when science will throw more light on the questions you suggest.' Supposing that to be so, in the meanwhile we have got to live, to live a life which is not purely animal; and no science to-day furnishes us with any means of living such a life. Life is not contemplation, or speculation, but action. The sick man laughs at rules, provided you cure him. While the house is burning, the sole question for those who dwell in it is to extinguish the fire. Or, to use a comparison at once nobler, perhaps it is neither the time nor place to oppose the rights of a community with the caprice of an individual when we are on the field of battle.

"It is clear that the fact that science, after long trying, has been unable to aid us in any way in living properly has been recognized by a great multitude of persons. This is proved unmistakably by the literature of the last few years. There has been an undeniable change in the sentiments of both writers and readers. The present situation may be summed up in a very few words: Science has lost its *prestige*, and Religion has reconquered a part of its own."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CORE OF HINDUISM.

SO much is being written on the subject of the religion of Hinduism that, however lightly that religion may be regarded in Christian lands, the thought seems to be finding expression frequently of late that after all there must be some force, some unrevealed strength, in it that has not been generally discerned. Relative to this subject, *The Spectator*, London, says:

"Its [Hinduism's] governing tenets are so overlaid with superstitions, its central thoughts so obscured by a meanly gorgeous ritual, its essentials so smothered in what to its teachers seem non-important details, that many observers doubt if it has any inner life at all. Ninety in a hundred of the Europeans in India, including, unfortunately, many Missionaries, regard it as a mass of absurdities, foisted by cunning priests upon an ignorant population, and intended first of all to secure the ascendancy and the easy living of a single hieratic corporation, recruited by hereditary descent, and trained in colleges which are in fact schools for the cultivation of ceremonial laws. A few Europeans of course have discerned that no faith of which this could be justly said could have maintained its dominion over millions of intelligent

men for tens of centuries, and have endeavored from time to time to inform Europe of the ideas which, under an almost crushing weight of overgrowth, have kept Hinduism alive, which have given its general principles victory in a hundred revolts, and which to this day enchain some of the subtlest and most disinterested thinkers that the world has produced."

The writer calls attention to the fact that, as a rule, European exponents of Hinduism have either been distrusted as controversialists sworn to a particular view, or have been overweighted with repellent learning, or have lost all clearness of utterance in the effort to reconcile the practise of Hinduism with the inner faith of its devotees. The Hindus themselves, he reflects, have not tried to help these European exponents, and Asia is not given to explanations such as Europeans understand. He then refers to a pamphlet written in English by a Madras Brahman named Swami Vivékānandā, which is intended to supply this great deficiency, and this pamphlet is characterized as "a remarkable performance."

At this point of the article one begins to wonder if Hinduism has in *The Spectator* a convert in embryo; but when the writer comes to a close analysis of the philosophy of Hinduism as demonstrated by the Madras Brahman spoken of, apprehension of proselytism is quickly allayed. It should be mentioned that the pamphlet alluded to was read by Swami at the Chicago Parliament of Religions. *The Spectator* finds in this pamphlet "the Asiatic tendency to an interjectional style, with all its assumptions and inflations," and it boils down Swami's argument to a residuum of irreligious freedom of thought and action.

"'Ye are the children of God,' he [Swami] says, 'the sharers of immortal bliss, holy and perfect beings. Ye, divinities on Earth, sinners? It is a sin to call a man so. It is a standing libel on human nature. Come up, O lions, and shake off the delusion that you are sheep,—you are souls immortal, spirits free and blest and eternal, ye are not matter, ye are not bodies. Matter is your servant, not you the servant of matter. . . . If a man can realize his divine nature most easily with the help of an image, would it be right to call it a sin? Nor even when he has passed that stage should he call it an error. To the Hindu man is not traveling from error to truth but from truth to truth, from lower to higher truth. To him all the religions, from the lowest fetishism to the highest absolutism, mean so many attempts of the human soul to grasp and realize the Infinite.'"

The Spectator quotes literally from the Brahman's florid exposition of the secret principles of his creed, and concludes its article by commenting upon the whole as follows:

"This, then, is the inner Hinduism, the belief which every Hindu accepts, and which sanctifies to him every act which he thinks or fancies or dreams may be worship. The lowest forms of idolatry, the most prejudicial rules of caste, the most cruel acts of self-maceration all help him on, as he believes, toward that 'liberation' from the chain of matter which is to him the ideal and the perfect condition.' No Hindu, however low, is wholly without this belief, and, as we suspect, no Hindu, even if he becomes a Christian, shakes himself in one generation wholly free from its influence. It is not our business, of course, to reply to Hindu advocates,—to point out that their theory presupposes an endless cycle organized rather by Fate than God; that the impossibility of the creation of a spirit is a denial of omnipotence; that there is no particle of evidence for transmigration; or that their heaven, when attained, is only sleep, however blissful, even if it be not, as regards individual existence, simple annihilation. All we wish to point out to-day is that the Hindus have behind their apparent creed another, which cannot fairly be denounced as either savage or ignoble, and that this creed is in its essence more hostile to Christianity than ever sincere Christians are apt to believe. It rests on a totally different conception of the nature of the Supreme Being, who, says Swami Vivekánandā, with all thinking Hindus, cannot be an individual, or possess 'qualities;' on a radically separate conception of the soul, which in Hinduism is practically self-existent, and on a method of struggling toward heaven which may be in the highest minds a lofty dominance of matter by spirit, but may also be in average men noth-

ing but a low formalism adopted, no doubt, with an idea of rising, but no more calculated to make a man rise than any form of the fetishism to which our Brahman compares it. His tolerance, of which he is so proud, is hardly distinguishable from indifference to truth, and we wish he would tell us in a pamphlet as brief as this one, what his ideas as to the final division between right and wrong really are and how far Hinduism actually asserts what it always seems to assert, that that may be right in one man, one caste, or one nation which is hopelessly wrong in another. As we read his present pamphlet we understand him to say that anything done with the idea of getting higher is a virtuous act. Does he, in so teaching, recognize the existence of a sovereign and universal conscience, be it instinctive or be it revealed, or not? We have tried for years, as patiently as a European may, to decide what Hindus like the Swami think on that point, and we remain in a fog still. We cannot, that is, perceive how great Hindu doctors permit polygamy in one caste—not to mention much worse things—and denounce it in another, yet keep up any unalterable distinctions based on the teaching of the inner light. And without that light how does a Hindu know what will raise him higher?"

WHAT OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECIES PROVE.

THE divine origin of the Scriptures is attested, Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson thinks, by "seven seals," by which he means what are generally called the "evidences of Christianity." The "seal of prophecy" forms the subject of an article by him in *The Observer* (New York, January 3) on "Candid Doubt." He has found the argument from predictive prophecy in the Old Testament one of the most convincing with candid minds, and he develops it in this way.

"The argument from prophecy finds its strength in some such combination of obvious principles or laws of evidence as the following: The Word of God from the third chapter of Genesis to the last of Revelation abounds in very clear, full, and minute predictions of coming events, and especially of the coming Messiah.

"There is no doubt about the remoteness of these prophecies from the events they foretell. Whatever opinion may be adopted as to the time when various portions of Scripture were written, one thing is certain: the whole body of the Old Testament literature was in the hands of the Jews at least two centuries before Christ. As to the Septuagint version, it appeared at Alexandria somewhere between 285 and 250 B.C. Of course as this was a translation from the Hebrew, it must have been preceded by another and older original.

"Nor is there any doubt as to the minute particularity of Old Testament predictions. Those prophecies which foretell the downfall of Egypt, Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, etc., embrace from thirty to fifty particulars each. And the prophecies about Christ, Canon Liddon and others have found to include three hundred and thirty-three particulars, such as the exact line of his descent, the place and even time of his birth, its miraculous character, his death, burial, period of continuance in the grave, the disposition of his garments, the piercing of hands and feet, his dying cry, his resurrection, etc. So that those prophecies which are most remote from the events they foretell are also most minute in the character of their predictions."

Dr. Pierson then speaks of the kind of predictions that may be successfully made without supernatural foreknowledge, such as scientific prediction of eclipses, etc., predictions which have an historic basis, such as the prediction of social or political revolutions, and predictions that have a philosophic basis, tracing future results from factors working in the present, such as education. He outlines the difference between such predictions and those of the Old Testament as follows:

"But where the events foretold have an unprecedented character, are in themselves unlike any that have gone before and therefore unlikely to occur; and where the predictions embrace details apparently contradictory, paradoxical, irreconcilable, until their fulfilment affords the key, prophecy can be accounted for on neither the scientific, historic or philosophic basis, previously suggested.

"Take for example the prophecies concerning Christ. It is

safe to say of one third of these predictions that they astonish by their daring minuteness of detail; of another third that they are equally astonishing by their unprecedented character, and of the remaining third that they present equally astonishing and bewildering paradoxes. If we should take this third, embracing over one hundred particulars, and set them over against each other in opposite columns, we should find them presenting contradictions so perplexing that the Jewish rabbi could understand them only by supposing a double Messiah. For examples, examine the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, which is very brief, but a bundle of paradoxes:

A servant of God,	Yet a sovereign.
Suffering,	Blessed.
Wounded,	Healing.
Defeated,	Triumphing.
Conquered,	Conquering.
Dying,	Surviving.
Condemned,	Justifying.
Without offspring,	Numerous seed.
Buried as a malefactor,	Entombed as a hero.
Despised and rejected,	Worshiped, obeyed.
A man of sorrows,	An anointed king.
Born of a virgin,	Yet uncreated.
A son of man,	Yet man's creator.
David's offspring,	David's Lord.

"Such paradoxes, and they are numbered by the score, have but one natural interpretation, namely, that they were meant by God to suggest such a mystery as would compel belief in their higher origin. Had they been man's conjectures and inventions, they would not have been thus clothed in paradoxes.

"The conclusion is to any candid mind irresistible that Old Testament prediction proves that the Bible is of supernatural and superhuman origin. It is a first principle of philosophy that whenever a hypothesis satisfies all conditions and harmonizes all contradictions, we need look no further. There is but one theory that meets these complicated facts and solves these intricate problems; and that is the theory assumed as true throughout the Bible, namely, that 'holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.' For one moment concede that the Eternal God to whom the future is as the present imparted his knowledge to man and inspired these wonderful predictions, and there remains no problem. Remoteness of time can make no difference to the Eternal One. Minuteness of detail becomes natural when He to whom every circumstance is perfectly known chooses to reveal the future. Paradoxes are but the apparent divergence which comes from our partial point of prospect. And perfect accuracy of fulfilment is absolutely natural when He who irresistibly controls events also infallibly foretells them. This is a case in which incredulity is the more credulous and faith the more rational."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THOMAS P. GLEASON, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected president of a Catholic mutual benefit association of that town. The local priest objected to his assuming the office inasmuch as the constitution of the society requires its members to be practical Catholics, which said Gleason was not, inasmuch as he sent his children to the public school. He appealed to the Apostolic Delegate, who referred him to the Bishop, and the Bishop replied that so long as Mr. Gleason attended in other ways to the religious education of his children he was in good standing and had a right to the office.

"EVERY person who owns property should make a will in the days of health, so that should mortal sickness come unexpectedly, the last hours of life will not be troubled with worldly cares and there will be no mis-carriage of the testator's intentions. The best plan is to give away before death all superfluous possessions and to draw up a testament concerning the desired disposition of the goods that are kept. And don't forget to have God Almighty among the heirs."—*The Catholic Review*.

"DR. DEMBO has gained another victory for the Jewish method of killing animals which he has so ardently defended throughout Europe. He recently made a communication on the subject to the Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg, and received cordial congratulations from the most eminent members of the medical profession of that city."—*The Hebrew Journal*.

"A STEERAGE passenger will reach his journey's end as soon as a cabin one will. But why should one be satisfied with a steerage passage when it is in his power to have a cabin one? Why be satisfied with a low degree of holiness when we can attain to a high one?"—*Ram's Horn*.

BISHOP NEWMAN this year, instead of giving his customary New-Year's dinner to the pastors of Omaha and vicinity, expended the money in buying overcoats for needy preachers.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

EUROPEAN POWERS IN AFRICA.

SKEPTICS often ridicule the old adage that "history repeats itself." In spite of what these doubting Thomases may say, the European situation is becoming very similar to that at the time of the decline of the Dutch Republic. The Powers are averse to a European war which might endanger their very existence, but they encourage their agents in the colonies to indulge in more or less arbitrary actions, which often result in violent encounters between armed bands of different nations. Africa especially is the scene of such doings. French troops recently attacked English detachments, with a heavy loss of life on both sides—all by mistake, of course, as the French Government explained. English soldiers are going out to Madagascar with the unmistakable intent to assist the Hovas against the French; but the English Press informs us that Britons have only been seized with a sudden desire to shoot thrushes and other small birds in the unhealthy swamps of Madagascar. In the extreme North and South of the African Continent, the agents of Continental Powers oppose Great Britain more openly than would have been thought possible ten years ago. The *Bosphore Egyptien*, a French paper published in Egypt, has been forced to stop publication because its editor lost his accustomed French subsidy for showing a friendly feeling toward Great Britain. The *Journal Egyptien*, Cairo, takes its place. The editor of this paper, M. Percher, is of the specially fire-eating type, and promises to make things as lively for the British as France could desire. M. Percher has begun by promising to show up English abuses, and he attacks *la perfide Albion* in the following style:

"The English Government has given before the Powers a solemn engagement to end an occupation which circumstances permitted without justifying them. Not only has this engagement not been kept, but no sign indicates the sincere intention of carrying it out. This indefinite postponement assumes more and more the character of a mockery, but the attitude of the majority of the great European Powers shows with sufficient clearness that their patience is nearly exhausted. The Egyptian question will soon block the road everywhere to the fortunes of England, and then will open in London a conclusive struggle between British vanity and British interest. . . . Egypt was rich, the soil fertile, the fellah sober and submissive when the English came. The Egyptians have long fought against this new invasion of locusts. They have paid their own officials, and the budget-eating English, and a bitter mockery—the cost of their jailers, the army of occupation. The illegal, deadly presence of the English on the banks of the Nile is an ill which must be combated until it is cured."

This philippic has been commented upon by nearly every paper of note in England. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, points out that such language may deceive the Khedive:

"We have had our little tussles with the young Khedive, who has not the wisdom of his father, and he has not yet got over the resentment which Lord Cromer's paternal chastisement created. His appointment of two such notoriously anti-British officials as Maher Pasha and Fakri Pasha to the important posts of Governors of Cairo and Alexandria respectively, is of evil omen. . . . But if he leans on so broken a reed as the hope of active French support, he may yet find that it will pierce his hand. . . . As for the Powers, we are, and always have been, quite ready to reply to any questions about Egypt they may think fit to address to us."

Similar doings are going on in South Africa. During the late rebellion of the Kaffirs near Delagoa Bay, a British man-of-war landed a detachment of marines, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the British Consulate. It was, however, thought that this detachment would never be withdrawn, when the German East African squadron appeared in the harbor, apparently without direct orders from the Home Government. Thereupon there were great rejoicings in the Transvaal, the country against which

British politics are really directed. M. Villiers, the editor of the *Volkstein*, Pretoria, which is suspected of being as closely in touch with the German Government as the *Journal Egyptien* with that of France, writes in his paper:

"An incident of extraordinary importance has taken place. While British intrigue is busy at Lorenzo Marquez, threatening to destroy the power of the Portuguese in Delagoa Bay, the German Government suddenly despatches a few ships of war to that port, as a powerful protest against any *coup de main* possibly planned in Downing Street. The appearance of these vessels carrying the imperial flag insures to Portugal the uncurtailed continuance of its possession of the port, for in the face of such a demonstration no British statesman dares to give way to cupidity. It means a change in German politics with regard to South Africa. Germany no longer intends to retire at the command of England. . . . In the name of the people of Transvaal we offer our thanks for the timely assistance, and we are certain that the Germans will have no cause for complaint with us."

EMPEROR OR PARLIAMENT—WHICH?

THE German Government, which mainly executes the wishes of Emperor William II., is evidently prepared to obtain from the present Reichstag the passage of the Anti-Revolutionary or *Umsturz* Bill, or send that body home. The latter alternative is regarded by many as a set-back to Parliamentary institutions in Germany, for it is feared that the next elections will furnish a very submissive Parliament. Although the nation does not say yea and amen to every speech and action of its ruler, the Germans are still less satisfied with the actions of their representatives, who spend their time in quarreling. The Liberal Press is well aware that its liberties are endangered by the proposed Bill, and does its best to arouse public opinion against it, but apparently without much success. Among the papers which warn most earnestly against an extension of the Imperial power is the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which says:

"The Reichstag has had many hot fights with Bismarck, but it was always on the question what ought to be done, never for a Constitutional right. The present Government has no reason whatever to seek a conflict. The fight of thirty years ago was an unequal one—on one side the Hohenzollern Monarchy, whose absolute power had ruled the State for four centuries and a half; on the other side the Representation, leaning on a Constitution only twelve years old. To-day the Emperor stands face to face



KLADDERADATSCH'S DREAM OF THE CHANCELLORS OF GERMANY AND THE SPECTER OF REVOLUTION.

with a Reichstag as old as his Imperial power, and deriving its rights from the same documents as he. Side by side with both stand German Princes whose rights and duties are regulated by the same documents. . . . The Government may well ask itself where the road on which it has entered may lead before the close of the year."

Other Radical papers encourage the South German Particularists (whose aim is the extension of State rights) to make trouble for the Government. The *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the assertion of independence of the Southerners is justifiable, and that the sooner the Government stops forcing its military and bureaucratic system down everybody's throat, the better. Richter's *Freisinnige* chimes in by calling the people to rouse themselves from their lethargy.

Turning to the Conservatives, we find that they are equally dissatisfied. The *Deutsche Reichspost*, Berlin, thinks the representatives of the people are entitled to much more consideration from the Government than they receive. The *Umsturz* Bill does not itself cause much apprehension to this paper, but it objects to the sudden changes in the Chancellor's Office:

"Nobody disputes the right of the Emperor to change his chief counselor at pleasure [says this paper]; but the German nation has a right to be informed of the reasons. Ever-growing circles of the nation are beginning to doubt whether our Emperor, on whom the nation builds such high hopes, is truly and adequately informed of the feelings of the people. . . . A faithful and highly civilized people like the Germans makes demands on its ruler which his own interest and the Monarchical principle forbid a wise Prince to ignore."

Extremely curious is the attitude of the moderate Liberals, the Middle Parties, as they are termed. They demanded repressive measures against the Socialists, but cannot close their eyes to the fact that legislation is a two-edged sword, and that the Government could, if it wishes to do so, abuse the power given to its officials. Even such influential publications as the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, has nothing better to offer than a hope that "no mistakes will be made that would tend to disquiet good and orderly citizens." The papers fear prosecution from the meddling *Staats-Anwalt*, or Public Prosecutor, whose power they do not wish to be increased. The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, whose editor is less subject to such prosecution, as the State of Bremen is a republic, nevertheless acknowledges that the Bill may be put in an acceptable form. He says:

"Perhaps the legal talent of the Reichstag succeeds in framing a law which will strengthen the arm of the State in its just struggle against Anarchy, without hurt or oppression of the innocent. If the Bill can be so worded that no reasonable objection exists against its contents, then we must approve of the efforts of the Government to find stronger weapons. Even a slight molestation of the citizens, such as would have appeared unbearable twenty years ago, must be taken into the bargain, if only there is hope that we may profit by it. . . . If the German nation to-day accepts irksome restrictions by giving greater power to the criminal courts, it is solely due to the crazy revolutionary efforts of Socialism, efforts which testify to a want of political maturity thought impossible during the seventies."

The *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, Zurich, a Swiss paper which keenly watches all changes in the big Northern Empire, thinks the Reichstag will sell its birthright for a mess of pottage:

"The German Government has reason to be well satisfied. Permission to prosecute Liebknecht judicially was not given immediately, but more than a third of the House was willing to grant it, and the majority of the rest acknowledged that the disciplinary power of the Speaker should be increased, without considering that the parliaments in which the Speaker has such power are almost sovereign. . . . Nothing has been done to establish the opinion of the Reichstag that a prosecution of Liebknecht is incompatible with the immunity granted to Representatives. It may be expected that the courts will take up the case later. . . . The time of strong political life is past, the parties are no longer solid in the defense of their privileges. It must be

admitted that this is largely the fault of the Social-Democratic Party, which poses as the opponent of all others, yet claims the advantages of privileges which it has not helped to obtain, and even hopes to destroy in the future."

THE DEGRADATION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

ON January 6, an impressive military spectacle was enacted in Paris. Albert Dreyfus, a captain of the French Army, was publicly deprived of his military rank and insignia, in consequence of his having been found guilty of treason. Dreyfus was also sentenced to deportation for life.

There is a good deal of mystery about the affair, for the trial was secret. One version is that Dreyfus informed a foreign power—Italy—of the presence of some French officers who left France on a mission of espionage. Some of these officers were arrested, and all found themselves thwarted in their work. Another explanation is that Dreyfus revealed the secrets of the French spy system to Germany, and that his guilt was discovered through a paper in the archives of the German Embassy, which document was abstracted from these archives to convict the traitor. The German Ambassador, v. Münster, nevertheless denies all knowledge of the affair; he says that no papers were stolen from his office, and his Government has exacted an apology from France. The French Press, which has been hunting for spies for some time past, is somewhat mortified to find that its victim turned out to be a Frenchman, and finds consolation in the fact that Dreyfus is a Jew. The majority of the papers regard Germany as the Power mentioned. Rochefort, in his *Intransigant*, Paris, even goes so far as to say that Germany will procure Dreyfus's release and take him into her army, oblivious of the fact that no foreigner can hold an active command in the German army.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.
(From *Harper's Weekly*. By courtesy of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.)

On the whole, however, the Dreyfus affair has given the moderate French papers a chance to improve the relation between France and Germany, a chance which such widely circulated papers as the *Matin* and the *Figaro* embraced. The former paper says:

"The matter is at an end, and it should not be made use of to revive international difficulties. At a time like the present, when all the world wishes for peace, it is useless to speak of such things as if the nations were preparing for a campaign. In some way the Dreyfus affair touches relation to Germany, and this has been made too much of by far. Germany's attitude was correct and friendly, and ours must also remain correct and friendly."

The *Figaro* gives an article by Saint-Genest, who goes so far as to say that, even if the German Embassy indulged in a little quiet espionage through its military attachés, its members should not be blamed. Saint-Genest writes:

"I know nothing about the part which the German attachés are supposed to have played. But I think it is inexcusable that an outcry is made about this alleged espionage of patriotic officers, who simply do for their own country what we expect our officers to do for us. When Colonel Stoffel was in Berlin, he spent his whole time in gathering documents—that means, in spying upon the Prussians. He was glorified for this, and we applauded him; and now we say in sober earnest: 'How execrable of these Germans, to make use of their stay in Paris to spy upon us!' That kind of Chauvinism is childish."

Such language would have been impossible in France only a

few years ago. The *Strassburger Post*, Strassburg, whose Parisian correspondent has greater facilities than many other foreign agents, contains the following:

"Dreyfus's appearance is very unsympathetic, almost repulsive, and it requires a good deal of self-command not to be prejudiced against him. If he were in civilian clothes, instead of an officer's uniform, everybody would exclaim: 'What a typical criminal!' The most impartial judge must instinctively come to the conclusion: This man is guilty, *must* be guilty. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that suspicion fell upon him when it became known that there was a traitor somewhere on the General Staff. On the other hand it is quite possible that Dreyfus performed his detestable crime to be revenged upon his fellow officers; they slighted him, he hated them, and may have extended this hate to his country.

"But what is true of Dreyfus is no less true of the officers who judged him. If one were to search the whole French army, it would be impossible to find ten officers who look less prepossessing, less charitable, less educated, and—and that is the worst—less intelligent than these judges of Captain Dreyfus. On beholding these men one cannot escape the impression that they were chosen from among the least civilized elements of the army, to insure the conviction of the accused. The brutal behavior of the President of the Tribunal, Colonel Maurel, was fully in keeping with this."

Dreyfus asserted his innocence to the last, and seemed to feel his degradation very keenly. His guilt is doubted by many people in France and outside. *The Home News*, London, says:

"The Court, it is with some justice held, was composed of officers and gentlemen who are not the fittest judges of evidence, and if there were no doubt as to the absolute guilt of the convict, then he should have been condemned to death. Publicity was refused because it was said that the dealings of Dreyfus with a foreign Power—in so many words, with the German Embassy—were of a nature to embarrass the relations of the two Powers, and to avoid complications secrecy was observed. Some idea of the flimsiness of these excuses is afforded by the emphatic official denial of Count v. Münster that the German Embassy had anything whatever to do with Captain Dreyfus. This contradiction has only served to confirm the suspicions of those who fear that Captain Dreyfus has not been properly tried."

A ROSEBERY-ROTHSCHILD COMBINATION?

THAT is the question asked by some of the Continental papers which sympathize with Anti-Semitism. The Rothschilds have undertaken to procure 400,000,000 roubles (\$200,000,000) for the Russian Government. Germany fights shy of Russian loans. France also seems to have had enough for the present, so the money had to be procured to a large extent in England. But that was impossible unless the British Government and people became more friendly to Russia. The *Kreutz-Zeitung*, Berlin, therefore thinks that the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* is the result of a deal between Rothschild and Rosebery. The paper says:

"Is it to be wondered at that, in the face of such happenings, the whole world recalls to mind that Lord Rosebery is the son-in-law of Baron Rothschild? We are far from suspecting that this relationship has led to a business deal, but the political connection is evident to all. Since Lord Rosebery delivered his speech it is common to hear the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* described as an accomplished fact, and that not only in the Press. A few solitary papers have pointed out that an alliance between England and Russia is unnatural, and that England would have to sacrifice her best interests, but they spoke in vain, nor has the fact that the Russian Press did not echo England's wooing, but rather repelled it, been instrumental in lessening the praise of this attempt to make friends with Russia. On the part of England a proof of friendship is given through Lord Rosebery's relation, who takes care that the purses of English financiers are opened for the Russian loan. It is impossible to imagine that this has been done without encouragement from Lord Rosebery, or that Baron Rothschild took up the Russian loan without con-

sulting his son-in-law. It remains to be seen whether such material service is sufficient to weave the wished-for bonds between the two States. The financial assistance must be quite welcome to the Russians, and this explains the action of the St. Petersburg authorities. The papers which endeavored to warn the public against disappointment regarding an Anglo-Russian *entente* have been left alone by the authorities, but the latter took care that the official Press should not express such opinions, and that the relations between the English and Russian Courts should be duly mentioned, as well as the liking of the young Empress for everything English."

THE EASTERN STRUGGLE.

THE Asiatic War seems to be nearing its end. There are not wanting people in Japan who would swallow China entire, but the Japanese Government is well aware that its successes are jealously watched by the great Powers, and the official Press continues to advise moderation. *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, which has a very complete system for obtaining information, and is, unlike the Japanese vernacular Press, free from the influences of the censors, believes that Japan is preparing to conclude peace. That such a course is wise is shown by the temper of the European diplomatic Press. A writer in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, says that the diplomatic representatives of France, England, and Russia in Tokio have received instruction to keep themselves closely informed about the daily course of the peace negotiations with China.

"None of those three Powers [he continues] could permit their interests to be violated in these very negotiations with China, nor could they, especially, allow all European influence to be elbowed out of Eastern Asia, so that Japan might monopolize Chinese trade. The naval squadrons in the Eastern waters of these three Powers are sufficiently strong enough to give effect, if necessary, to their wishes, and to the wishes of the United States. But fortunately Japan seems to show as much wisdom in council as valor in the field."

The only European Power with a fleet in Eastern waters that seems to allow the justice of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Japan and Eastern Asia is Germany, and her subjects are apparently reaping the benefits of the war in the shape of an increase of trade. The *Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo, draws attention to this in an article from which we take the following:

"Before the war there were 6,000 Chinese in Yokohama, in whose hands was a large share of our import and export trade. Since the commencement of hostilities, 5,000 Chinese have left, and their business has mostly fallen to the Germans. This has happened to such a degree that even the trade to the British port of Singapore is now conducted by them. Only the trade in grain and sugar is shared by the Germans with their English competitors. This is easily explained, for the attitude of Germany has increased our friendship for her people."

Bismarck's paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, contains an editorial on the war which is thought to be inspired by him. We quote as follows:

"The Japanese statesmen evidently hesitate to arouse the dissatisfied subjects of the Manchu Dynasty by an attack upon the Chinese capital. Japan does not wish to see China fall to pieces. Japan prefers to find in Peking a responsible, well-established Government, able to negotiate, and the Japanese do not intend to hasten the advent of those international quarrels which must necessarily follow the complete downfall of China. But it is difficult to say how long this concern for the fate of the Tsung Dynasty will last. Continual success rouses ambition, and there are already signs that Japan means to go on. At present, however, it seems that Japan would be satisfied with the renunciation of all Chinese claims in Korea, the payment of an indemnity, to be guaranteed by the occupation of Port Arthur—and even Peking—and a cessation of territory, especially the island of Formosa, which belongs geographically to the Japanese group, and could become very prosperous in the hands of such a people as the Japanese."

WHAT WILL BE DONE IN ARMENIA?

THERE is an increasing conviction that, this time at least, the "unspeakable Turk" is not as bad as he is painted. The Powers are extremely loath to proceed with the dismemberment of Turkey, and the independence of Armenia is not seriously discussed anywhere. The Sultan earnestly desires to reform the administration of the provinces where the massacres took place. This is acknowledged even in Austria, where there is not much friendship for Turkey. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The guilt seems to rest upon some officials in Armenia, who gave a false alarm and caused the Turkish Government to give strict orders for the suppression of all riots. Tekki Pasha, who was decorated by the Sultan for his victory over the rioters, is said to have informed the Government that no extreme measures were needed, but his opinion was overruled, and he had to give way to repeated commands to march against the alleged rebels. But he was not present at the scene of the massacres. Whether the work of the Commission will have the desired results, remains, of course, to be seen. But its inquiries will be a powerful hint to the local officials that they cannot do what they please. If their tyranny remains unpunished, the insecurity of life and property will increase to such an extent that more than a 'Committee of Investigation' will have to be sent by the Powers. . . . But the introduction of reforms will be left to Turkey. The Powers do not intend to meddle with this delicate subject. Besides, it is not reform that is needed, but only an honest, able, energetic Governor, who will see that the law is respected and justice done. When Mukhtar Pasha was Governor, the Armenians did not have more liberty than to-day, yet they were orderly and satisfied, because the law was applied equally to all, although the Kurds were much astonished thereby. There are plenty of loyal, able, and conscientious officials among the Turks, and it is to be hoped that the Sultan will appoint the right man."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, insists that England endeavors to use the Armenian difficulty for a clever deal. That paper says:

"The Armenian affair furnishes Great Britain with an occasion to bring about a new grouping of the European Powers. It shows the dexterity with which the 'Foreign Office' handles its great difficulty—isolation. . . . It appears that England does not intend to play a prominent part in the matter, but to efface herself in the interest of Russia, just as she has definitely desisted from opposing the action of France with regard to Madagascar. But in exchange for this complaisance, England would obtain the consent of the other two Powers to act according to her pleasure in the Far East. This is well understood in Russia. The Russian Press does not find sufficient recompense in this proposed freedom for Russia to act as she thinks fit with regard to Armenia, as it would embroil her with other Powers. England would only advance her own interests to prejudice the interests of Russia. Such language reveals a certain amount of defiance, but English diplomacy hopes to dispel this, as well as the objections that could be raised by France."

UNCLE SAM AND THE JAP.

ALTHOUGH Uncle Sam was not the first to acknowledge Japan as a civilized nation by a revision of his treaties with that country, he lost no time in following the example of England. The Japanese Press appears to be even more pleased with America than with Great Britain. They express their firm conviction that the United States Senate will not refuse to ratify the treaty. The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, Tokyo, says on this subject:

"We cannot but acknowledge the good-will of the United States when we reflect that what they gain by the new treaty is less than what we gain. We all know that America does not particularly wish for mixed residence, which is with us the one great privilege we grant in the new treaties. The new treaty is based on mutual benefits, and it is only right that America should agree that the tariff should not be included in it, but should be fixed by either

Power according to its own law, because America is a country which does not enter into tariff conventions.

"America was the first to lead us to the path of modern civilization, the first to introduce us to the great Powers of the world, the first to take steps toward the revision of the one-sided treaty concluded thirty years ago. Though England forestalled America, this was because England sought the preference, and we yielded for reasons of our own. America was not tardy. In 1878, 1887, and 1889 America was always the first to admit our proposals. . . . Japanese should bear in mind that America's good-will has always been unaltered."

The paper then proceeds to compare the attitude of China and the United States toward Japan:

"Our Western neighbor is stubborn and often unfriendly, and we are now at war. Our Eastern neighbor has been friendly for thirty years. Though the one is an Empire and the other a Republic, there has never been ill-feeling between the peoples of Japan and America. Our Eastern neighbor has made treaties and laws showing race hatred against our Western neighbor; it has treated us in the same way as the most favored nations of Europe. It does not confuse civilization and barbarism in its attitude toward Japan and China, but treats us with respect and good-will."

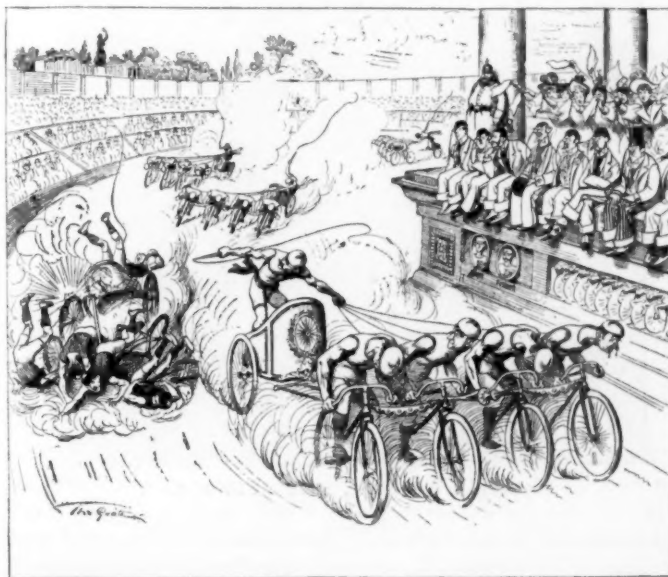
FOREIGN NOTES.

COUNT KANITZ-PODANGEN has been appointed by Emperor William as a member of his Council. He is a very determined man, and somewhat of a practical joker. Last year the Emperor struck his name from the list of the invited guests to a state-dinner. The Count had sent some of the trout for which his estates are famous to the Royal purveyors, but when he heard that he was not to be present, he ordered the fish back by a telegram. "No dinner, no trout," said the Lord of Podangen.

ACCORDING to the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, the Committee of Investigation for Armenia will not proceed to the scene of the massacres until Springtime. The roads are said to be impassable, and, besides, there is reported an outbreak of cholera in the district of Sassoun. Meanwhile the Sultan is beginning reforms without the Committee. A mounted police force is being organized, whose members will be picked from the Mohammedan and Christian population in equal numbers. The first commander of this force will be a Mohammedan; the next, after three years, a Christian.

"GIVE us the Jesuits and we will give you the ships!" That is the answer of the Roman Catholic (Centre) Party in the German Reichstag to the demand of the Emperor for a navy worthy of the country. The Catholics are quite willing to grant the supplies necessary to defend the Empire, but they seek to attain advantages for the Pope in return. It is likely that the Emperor will grant all they ask, for the Centre Party, with its more than one hundred members, still holds the balance in the German Parliament.

ENGLAND will open the list of petty wars against African savages this year. The Ashantee King refuses to give up the practise of sacrificing human beings to the spirits of his ancestors. Sir William Brandford Griffiths, the Cape Coast Governor, will have to sacrifice a few thousand natives to Mars.



THE ARENA OF THE FUTURE—A CHARIOT-RACE.

—Fleigende Blätter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENES IN EDISON'S
EARLY LIFE.

EDISON'S early life seems to have been almost as replete as Greeley's or Lincoln's with interesting incidents that appeal to the popular mind and seem likely to become part and parcel of American tradition. The newspapers have retailed many of these incidents, more or less highly colored, and it is a pleasure to find what may be taken, we presume, as an authoritative account of them in a book, "Life and Inventions of Edison" (Crowell), written by W. K. L. Dickson and Antonia Dickson, and in a measure supervised by the "wizard" himself.

About all that Edison has interested himself enough to find out concerning his ancestry is that they were Dutch, that his great-grandfather came from Amsterdam to New York, in 1737, and that when the Revolution broke out he left in unpatriotic disgust and went to Canada. The inventor's father participated in the Papineau rebellion in Canada in 1837-38, and upon its failure made a long and successful run of 182 miles to the States to escape judicial death as a rebel. Edison's great-grandfather lived to be nearly 103, his grandfather lived to be over 103, his father is still living in robust health at the age of 90, and one of his aunts died at the age of 108. The inventor, Thomas Alva, is an Ohio man, born in Milan, February 11, 1847, of a Scotch mother, who was well fitted to instruct him in book-lore. At the age of 12 he was wading through Gibbon's "Rome," Hume's "England," Newton's "Principia," the "History of the Reformation," Burton's "Melancholy," and similar works, and he even started to read the Free Library of Detroit through, completing fifteen solid feet of books before being checked!

At the age of fourteen he achieved a stroke of enterprise which the newspapers have often exploited. When the news came of the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, and he wheedled the telegraph operators into



THOMAS A. EDISON, AT 14 YEARS OF AGE.

giving him the use of the bulletin-boards at the various stations for announcing the news in advance; then he cajoled the editor of *The Free Press* out of 1,000 copies of the paper to be paid for after being sold; and finally he persuaded the engineer of the

train on which he started out to give him a few minutes' extra time at each station. The result was that every station along the route looked as if a riot were in progress, so big was the waiting crowd the price of the papers went up to twenty-five cents a copy, and a small fortune was garnered in.

It was a short time after this that Edison came near burning up



PORTRAIT OF EDISON IN 1893.

a train with his precocious scientific researches. He had gathered together a sort of laboratory in the car in which as newsboy he made his trips. The account proceeds as follows:

"The car in which his experiments were carried on was destitute of springs, and, like the 'one-hoss shay' of immortal memory, was in a complete and consistent state of decay. The constant jolting dislodged the cork of a phosphorus bottle, hurling it violently to the ground and setting fire to the car. The flames were extinguished without much difficulty, but the wrath of the conductor was less easily allayed. For many months past that gentleman's olfactories had been assailed by horrible scents and his auditory nerves invaded by alarming reports. He was, therefore, inclined to view Edison in the light of an unmitigated nuisance rather than in that of an interesting and incipient genius. The present crowning outrage gave him the revenge, his soul had thirsted for so long, and in the twinkling of an eye our luckless hero found himself on the platform with his household gods raining about his ears. The episode has served as a basis for innumerable comic sketches, literary and artistic, but to our minds the pathos of the situation has never been sufficiently recognized. Edison's local attachments were strong and his thirst for knowledge boundless. The battered car, with its primitive equipments, was dearer to him than the faultless laboratory of the successful scientist, and its sudden dissolution was a terrible shock. In all the sorrowful vicissitudes of Edison's life, and they were many, nothing more desolate can be imagined than the figure of this ill-clad, ill-fed boy standing irresolutely on the deserted road, the fragments of his cherished possessions around him, and in the gradually lessening distance the outlines of his beloved workshop and sanctum. Nothing in his subsequent career illustrates with greater force the indomitable nature of the man than his philosophic acceptance of the situation, and his prompt re-installation of himself and belongings in the cellar of his father's house at Port Huron."

The boxing which the angry conductor administered to the boy's ears before ejecting him resulted in the deafness which has ever since afflicted him.

His next feat was to construct a telegraph line on the top of a stake-and-rider fence from the town of Port Huron to the rail-

road station, and to fix a tariff of twelve-and-a-half cents; but about the time it was completed a courageous rescue by young Edison of the child of the telegraph operator at the station from being run over on the track led to the rescuer's installation as an assistant in the operator's office.

His career immediately subsequent was somewhat checkered, owing in part to his love of fun and in greater part to his passion for experimenting. At the age of seventeen he invented an automatic repeater for transferring writing from one telegraph line to another without the assistance of an operator, which is described in a recent work as "probably the most simple and ingenious arrangement of connections for a repeater known." In his capacity as telegraph operator, he drifted in succession to Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans, and then back again to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Port Huron. He invented a device by which a submarine cable could be utilized for two circuits, which meant a saving of \$5,000 a year to the Grand Trunk road, and which secured him a position in Boston, at the age of twenty-one. His advent there is thus narrated:

"I had been four days and nights on the road," said Mr. Edison, "and, having had very little sleep, did not present a very fresh appearance, especially as compared to the operators of the East, who were far more dressy than their brethren of the West. The manager asked me when I was ready to go to work. 'Now,' I replied. I was then told to return at 5.50 P.M., and punctually at that hour I entered the main operating rooms, and was introduced to the night manager. My peculiar appearance caused much mirth, and, as I afterward learned, the night operators consulted together how they might 'put a job on the jay from the woolly West.' I was given a pen and assigned the New York No. 1 wire. After waiting upward of one hour I was told to come over to a special table, and take a special report for *The Boston Herald*, the conspirators having arranged to have one of the fastest senders in New York to send the despatch and 'salt' the new man. I sat down unsuspectingly at the table and the New York man started slowly. I had perfected myself in a simple and rapid style of handwriting, devoid of flourishes, and susceptible of being increased from forty-five to fifty-four words a minute by gradually reducing the size of the lettering. This was several words faster than any operator in the United States. Soon the New York operator increased his speed, to which I easily adapted my pace. This put my rival on his mettle, and he put on his best powers, which, however, were soon reached. At this point I happened to look up, and saw the operators all looking over my shoulder, with their faces shining with fun and excitement. I knew then that they were trying to put a job on me, but kept my own counsel and went on placidly with my work, even sharpening a pencil at intervals, by way of extra aggravation. The New York man then commenced to slur over his words, running them together, and sticking the signals; but I had been used to this kind of telegraphy in taking reports and was not in the least discomfited. Finally, when I thought the fun had gone far enough, and having completed the special, I quietly opened the key and remarked, 'Say, young man, change off, and send with your other foot.' This broke the New York man all up, and he turned the job over to another man to finish."

"This dazzling feat was the means of permanently securing the respect of Edison's associates, and 'the jay from the woolly West' took his place at once and forever as a prominent and esteemed member of the community."

Here in Boston, his inventive faculties began rapidly to ripen, and he laid the foundations for the present telegraph system. The quadruplex system, which is claimed as the crowning result

of his experiments in telegraphy, is estimated to have saved in America alone the sum of \$15,000,000. He is still engaged in experiments to extend the system into a sextuplex or even octuplex system.

At the age of twenty-two (1869) his ambitions carried him to New York, which he reached, in his usual impecunious condition, three weeks before the celebrated Black Friday plunged the country into a panic. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and Black Friday furnished Edison his opportunity. Here is the story:

"At the supreme moment of this ignoble excitement [in Wall Street on Black Friday], and while the eyes of thousands were riveted on the statistics supplied by the hundreds of indicators, the stock quotation printer in the central office [of Laws's Gold Reporting Company] suddenly collapsed, and with it expired every subordinate source of information.

"Everything moves quickly in Wall Street, and within the space of a minute the various avenues leading to the main office were thronged with the entire force of boyish emissaries—six hundred or more—each supplying his quota to the turmoil, and putting the finishing touches to the acute misery of the manager, who could not discover the cause of the trouble.

"George Laws, of Laws's Gold Reporting Company, was a gentleman of keen susceptibilities and exuberant emotions, with a nervous system poised delicately on a hair-trigger. His superintendent, Mr. Frank Pope, resembled his chief closely in these respects, and in sudden emergencies the two men acted and reacted upon each other in a manner calculated to neutralize stagnation, but scarcely to promote the even tenor of commercial ways. This sudden and inexplicable calamity threw Messrs. Law and Pope completely off their mental balance, and, to use a stage expression, they were adjuring the heavens, the nether regions, and each other for assistance, waving the six hundred frantically aside, and exhibiting generally the features of advanced dementia.

"It was at this moment that Edison, without any apparent reason, found himself among the crowd surging at the door.

"Under cover of the pervading confusion, Edison had passed in unnoticed, subjected the apparatus to a swift but thorough scrutiny, and then quietly remarked: 'I think, Mr. Laws, I can show you where the trouble lies. There is a contact spring which has broken and fallen between two cog-wheels, and prevents the gear from moving.'

"This proved to be the case. The obstruction was quickly removed, and the vital center was again in touch with its dependent organs. Mr. Laws's emotions, now directed into pleasurable channels, overflowed upon his mysterious messenger of the great Plutus, whose timely arrival had so revolutionized affairs, and Edison soon found himself the center of admiration and the focus-point of hero-worship to the six hundred. A brief conversation ensued, a few unimportant inquiries were made, and the whilom vagabond, with his floating establishment, his frayed garments, and his dirty shoes, soon found himself in the enviable position of confidential adviser to an influential firm, with the prospect of certain and remunerative employment."

Edison here started on the continuous upward career which is well known to the world, and some of the results of which are his automatic telegraph system (by which 1,000 words a minute are sent over a wire from New York to Washington), the electromotograph (out of which came the transmitter of the telephone), the megaphone (making audible six miles away the sound of cattle crunching grass), the aerophone, the phonograph, the incandescent light, etc. Concerning the discovery of the principle of the phonograph the following incident is told:

"I discovered the principle by the merest accident," states Mr.



MRS. EDISON.

Edison. 'I was singing to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibrations of my voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the action of the point and send the point over the same surface afterward, I saw no reason why the thing should not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words "Halloo! Halloo!" into the mouth-piece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint "Halloo! Halloo!" in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That's the whole story. The phonograph is the result of the pricking of a finger.'

[The illustrations herewith are used by courtesy of Messrs. T. V. Crowell & Co.]

HYPNOTISM AND ITS VICTIMS.

THE acquittal, in the murder case in Wichita, Kansas, of the man who did the killing, and the conviction of another man who is alleged to have hypnotized the former, has, together with the popularity of "Trilby," given an additional degree of intensity to the popular interest in hypnotism. One finds in recent literature much that relates to the subject. For instance, the last two numbers of *Le Correspondant*, Paris, contain contributions by M. C. Piat discussing the question, Is personality lost in the hypnotic state? He contends that it is not. In reviewing the modern history of Hypnotism he cites Hume on the subject, as follows:

"What we call a mind is nothing but a heap or collection of different perceptions, united together by certain relations, and supposed, though falsely, to be endowed with a perfect simplicity and identity.' According to this teaching [M. Piat goes on to say] human personality is only a system of different existences linked together by the relation of cause and effect, mutually producing, destroying, influencing, and modifying each other. The soul is a sort of republic or commonwealth. The same result was attained by Gurney in his studies of somnambulism; by Myers's analysis of automatic writing and that of the mediums. Both these scholars declare the soul to be double, or, in other words, that the Me can be partitioned. To them normal consciousness can under certain circumstances be ruptured and one can have several distinct consciousnesses in one brain, each one of which has its own perceptions, memory, and character. M. Ch. Richet in France found the same to be the case in the subjects he examined, and after M. Janet numerous similar cases are on record. Bernheim and Liégeois, without knowing M. Janet's results, arrived at identical conclusions. Among prominent authorities who have declared their belief in double or multiple consciousness are Binet, Féré, Babinski, Onanoff, Bourru, Charcot, Burat, Proust, etc. What an array!"

But, despite this array, M. Piat does not think that the traditional notion of the Ego has yet been destroyed. He thinks scientists have made too much of their experiments in this direction, but he admits that there is at times a temporary suspension of consciousness. He illustrates this by the mental condition one is in when emerging from a deep forest, or that experienced by a traveler who suddenly emerges from the St. Gothard tunnel into a beautiful region on the other side of the Alps. In a hypnotic trance, the subject is "in the woods" or "in the tunnel," and is necessarily influenced by the gloom and terror of the surroundings. M. Piat lays stress also upon the fact that the subjects of hypnotism are invariably ignorant people, with little of the introspective faculty, and ridicules the idea of building up a theory on their sayings and doings. His own theory is that "in somnambulism the psychic condition is not one of rupture, but one of extension or enlargement."

This same line of thought is pursued by Charles Van Norden, late President of Elmira College, in a volume recently published (D. Appleton & Co.) entitled "The Psychic Factor." What M. Piat calls an enlargement of the psychic state, President Van

Norden calls "subconsciousness," by which term he designates mental states that are neither conscious nor unconscious, which are marked by automatism, and which develop a consciousness and personality of their own. He finds this subconsciousness to permeate all nature, and when, in hypnotism, consciousness becomes dormant, subconsciousness becomes dominant.

Another contribution to the same subject is a book by Foveau de Courville, lately done into English (Routledge, London). He speaks of the natural inclination felt by every one in certain circumstances to submit to another's will, the servant to his master, the student to his professor, a man in love to his betrothed. "Everything is therefore but suggestion in this world; at least, in the true acceptance of the word." There is with most persons a natural inclination to obey; "but between admitting this and saying that we are *doomed to obey*, lies a gulf." M. Courville does not believe that hypnotic suggestion can turn an honest man into a criminal. He says:

"The [hypnotic] suggestion is *absolutely powerless to transform*—as has been asserted—a *criminal into an honest man or vice versa*. We make our subjects commit *imaginary crimes*. To admit criminal suggestion is to deny the existence of free will. . . . M. Pierre Janet, of Havre, who on taking his degree at the Sorbonne, presented a thesis on hypnotism, said at the Hypnotic Congress: 'From a purely psychological point of view, M. Bernheim has enunciated most dangerous opinions, which would lead to the suppression of free will; for my part, I unhesitatingly affirm that his interpretations are also anti-psychological; for psychology, like physiology, has laws that suggestion is incapable of changing.' The ancient masters, Puységur, Deleuze, Aubin Gauthier, Abbé Loubert, etc., are of the same opinion, and *tutte quanti*."

Still another writer who takes the same view of the relations of hypnotism to crime is Thomson Jay Hudson, in his book on "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" (McClurg). He says:

"Thousands of experiments are daily being made which demonstrate the impossibility of controlling the hypnotic subject so far as to cause him to do that which he believes or knows to be wrong. A common platform-experiment is that of causing subjects to get drunk on water, under the suggestion that it is whisky. It frequently happens that one or more of the subjects are conscientiously opposed to the use of strong drink as a beverage. Such persons invariably decline, in the most emphatic manner, to indulge in the proposed debauch. Like all such experiments on the stage before a mixed audience, they are passed by as simply amusing, and no lesson is learned from them. The intelligent student, however, cannot fail to see the far-reaching significance of the refusal. . . . There is no doubt that subjects may be induced to commit all sorts of imaginary crimes in one's study. . . . These experiments prove nothing [as regards injury to the moral state of the subject] because some trace of consciousness always remains to tell the subject he is playing a comedy. He will no more readily try to commit a murder with a piece of paper than with a real dagger, because he almost always dimly realizes his real situation. These experiments, carried out by Liégeois, Foreaux, and others in their studies do not, therefore, prove danger."

The Old Tone in New Violins.—The eminent musical critic, Richard Pohl, of Baden-Baden, one of Wagner's most intimate friends, believes that the secret of making violins equal in tone to the old Italian has at last been discovered by Otto Migge, who has in press a volume on modern violin building (Frankfurt: G. Staudt). No less an authority than Wilhelmj has declared that Migge's violins are not inferior to his own Stradivarius, and the Barcelona Conservatory has elected him an honorary member. Migge says that the shape of the violin and the kind of wood used are not the main considerations, but the kind of varnish used and the way of its application. He does not intend to keep his discovery, on which he has been at work nine years, a secret, but will describe the whole thing in his book, so that all violin-makers may profit by it. If his claims can be substantiated, the market price of old Italian violins will collapse immediately; but this is a matter for small regret, because almost all the finest violins are in the hands of wealthy collectors who never use them, and who, by their fancy prices, prevent artists from competing for them.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$3,672,875 in surplus reserve, which now stands at \$45,465,075. Loans expanded \$640,300, while the deposits increased \$6,900,100. The banks are again accumulating gold, the amount of specie held showing an increase of \$2,442,600, while legal tenders increased \$2,955,300. Circulation decreased \$14,400.

Call loans on stock collateral were made this week at 1 1/2 per cent., but with a very large proportion of the business at 1 per cent. Lenders of money fail to place it for fixed periods, and the accumulation finds its way into the call loan market. Banks and trust companies willingly lend at 1 1/2 per cent. There is small inquiry for time contracts, and this chiefly for three and six months, while the amount offering is abundant.

Quotations for time money are 1 1/2 per cent., nominal, for thirty to sixty days; 2 per cent., with some transactions, for ninety days; 2 1/2 per cent., nominal, for four to five months, and 3 per cent., with a little business doing, for six months. The offerings of first-class commercial paper do not increase, and the demand is good not only from city but from out-of-town buyers. Rates are 2 1/4 a 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable; 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names; 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4 1/2 a 7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names, for which, however, there is only a moderate inquiry.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$81,602,844; balances, \$41,987,080.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.	Increase.
Loans	\$490,322,900	\$483,682,000	\$640,300
Specie	77,955,300	75,512,700	2,442,600
Legal tenders	108,085,500	105,130,200	2,955,300
Deposits	562,302,900	555,402,800	6,900,100
Circulation	11,412,100	11,426,500	\$14,400

* Decrease.

—The Journal of Commerce.

General View.

In summing up the general trade of the country for the week it can be said that bank exchanges were nearly 7 per cent. larger than last year. A feature which is worth noting is the fact that failures were smaller than last year's, both as to the number of concerns and the amount of liabilities.

By far the most important event in financial circles was the shipment of over \$5,000,000 gold to Europe and a fall in the Government reserve to about \$70,000,000. This condition of affairs calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the introduction of a bill by Senator Sherman covering the exigencies of the situation was hailed with much satisfaction at the close of the week and gave rise to a hope that the Democratic majority might accept the measure and thus relieve the distress of the Government. On the Stock Exchange a better feeling has pervaded the market for securities, with a general improvement in prices. The great ease in money has created a demand for good railroad bonds and dividend-paying stocks, and the upward movement in these properties strengthened speculative shares.

CHESS.

Here is a very brilliant "Evans" lately played in London:

M. MICHAEL.	A. THOMAS.	M. MICHAEL.	A. THOMAS.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-KKt3	K-R (f)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 B-KKt5	Q-K
3 B-B4	B-B4	15 B-B6 (g)	P x B
4 P-QKt4	B x Kt P	16 P x P	R-K Kt
5 P-B3	B-R4	17 K-R	K (h) Q-B
6 Castles (a)	Kt-B3	18 Q-R4	Kt-B4
7 P-Q4	Castles	19 R-K5	R-Kt3
8 Kt x Kt P (b)	Kt x Kt (c)	20 Q-R-K	Kt-K3
9 P-Kt	Kt x P	21 R-KR5	Q-Kt
10 Q-Q5	B x P	22 B-Q3	R x P ch
11 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	23 K-R	Kt-Kt4
12 Q-B3 (d)	Kt-R5 (e)	24 P-B4	Resigns (i)

Notes.

(a) Preferable to 5 P-Q4. Castling next move. This difference is important as it limits Black's defenses, and is not a mere transposition of moves.

(b) This move constitutes Richardson's attack,

and takes its name from the brilliant player and problem-composer, Mr. Philip Richardson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

(c) The correct move is Kt x KP, which leads to an even game, while the text move works out in favor of the first player.

(d) An important link in the attacking chain. By threatening the Knight and forcing it out of play, White gains time for a successful assault on the Black King.

(e) If P-Q4, 13 P x P (en pas.), Kt-R5; 14 B-R3, P x P; 15 Q-R-Q with the advantage.

(f) P-Q4 should be played first.

(g) Very elegant play, and were it not that this is a comparatively well-known book variation it would be extremely brilliant.

(h) A beautiful move. If R x Q; 18 R x Q ch, R-K Kt; 19 Q-R-K, P-KR3; 20 B-Q3, and White mates in two more moves. See diagram.

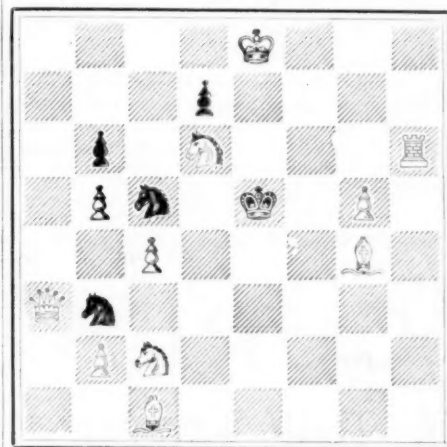
(i) There is no defense, as the Knight cannot move without mate following.

Problem 44.

From The British Chess Magazine.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K4; Kts on Q B4 and Q Kt6; Ps on Q2 and Q Kt3.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on K8; Q on QR3; Bs on QBsq and K Kt4; R on KR6; Kts on QB2 and Q6; Ps on K Kt5, Q B4, Q Kt2 and 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 33 is still bothering our solvers. Dr. Turnbull, New York City, has discovered that Professor Dewey's mate by Queening Pawn will not do, for Black plays Kt-B3. We thank the Doctor for calling our attention to this, for we did not see the use of the Knight before. But the Doctor did not send the answer to Black (i) Q-Ksq.

Here it is:

White.	Black.
1 Kt-Q4	Q-Ksq
2 Q-R5	Q x Q
3 B-Kt5 mate	
or	
3 B-Kt3 mate	2 B x Q
or	
3 Q x B mate	2 Kt-B3
or	
3 Q x B mate	2 P x Kt
or	
3 Q x Q mate.	2 P-Kt7

We have received correct solution of No. 39 from the Rev. J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore., and E. E. Armstrong, Parvov Sound, Canada; J. H. Todt, Spencer, Wis., and M. S. Barnett, Cuba, Mo., send solution of 39 and 40. L. Schriber, Alexandria, La., and the Rev. E. E. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., and W. H. Gilkes, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., send the right answer to No. 40.

Several correspondents write us that 39 and 40 are very easy. We have given you very difficult problems, but the purpose of a chess department should not be to give puzzles, but rather to be of

assistance to those who desire to improve their play. It is, of course, more satisfaction to study a difficult position and get it, but for actual play Nos. 39 and 40 are of more benefit than positions that probably never could or would occur in play. How many of us know that end-play is almost if not altogether as important as the opening?

Recently, Bishop Fitzgerald, of the M. E. Church, played four games blindfolded with the strongest players of the Roseville Club, and defeated them all. The British Chess Magazine, in commenting on this, says: "This is the first time we ever heard of a bishop showing such skill in chess, for Ruy Lopez, though commonly supposed to be a bishop, was in reality only a priest, and, as far as we knew, he never played blindfolded."

LEGAL.

Party Wall—Joint Owner Granting Use.

Party walls are frequently fertile subjects of contention. The Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the recent case of Poulney v. Depkin, says: "Where the joint owners of a party wall agree that one of the owners shall use the wall, provided it be strong enough, to erect a new building upon, and the wall is ascertained to be strong enough, the other owner cannot afterward enjoin the use of the wall for said purpose."—The Daily Record.

Adverse Possession—Detached Lots.

An important question relating to adverse possession where several parcels of land are included in one deed, and possession is taken of one tract thereunder, *In re Georgia Pine Investment & Manufacturing Co.*, 20 S. E. Rep., 434. The Court says that "although a deed may describe several lots of land as one tract, yet if, in fact, they do not lie adjacent, so as to constitute one tract, actual possession of one of the lots will not be constructive possession of another of them, where neither adjoins the former nor is connected with it by intervening lots covered by the deed."—Washington Law Reporter.

Insurance Policy—Effect of Taking Partner.

A question of general interest in insurance law was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals of New York, holding that where individual property is insured, the taking of a partner is a "change of title" which avoids the policy. In this case the defendant insured one Verdier on his stock of hardware, and during the life of the policy Verdier took in a Mr. Brown co-partner, transferring to him a three tenths interest in the insured property. Shortly after this transfer the fire occurred. The Court says that "a contract of insurance is peculiarly personal in its nature, and the success of the business of underwriting depends largely upon what is known as the 'moral hazard.' It is a well-established principle of the common law that every man has the right to determine with whom he will enter into contract obligations. An insurance company is induced to

Wrong chimney, bad lamp
—no matter what lamp you
have. You want the "Index
to Chimneys"—free.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co,
Pittsburgh, Pa, maker of
"pearl glass" and pearl top."

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It is the **Sunny Side** Price, \$4.50 to \$30.
Are you interested? Address, **SUNNYSIDE BOOKCASE CO., Girard, Pa.**

issue or withhold its policy after carefully scrutinizing the character of the applicant for insurance. It is of the utmost importance to the company to ascertain who is to be vested with the title and possession of the property sought to be insured. It would be a harsh and indefensible rule that required the underwriter, who has insured an individual on a stock of goods in a store, to continue the insurance after the insured had taken in two partners and formed a firm wherein each partner was vested with an undivided third interest in the property covered by the policy, without having been afforded the opportunity to examine into the moral and business characters of two strangers to the original contract. This right of the insurance company was in nowise invaded when this court held that a sale by one partner to another of his interest, where both were insured, did not void the policy. It is only when a stranger is to be brought into contractual relations with the insurance company that the consent of the latter is essential." The same doctrine has been announced in other jurisdictions, *Drennan v. London Assurance Corporation*, 20 Federal Rep., 657; *Card v. Phoenix Ins. Co.*, 4 Mo. Ap., 424; *Malley v. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.*, 51 Conn., 222, 250, 251; *Germania Fire Ins. Co. v. The Home Ins. Co.*, N. E. Rep.

Promissory Note—Collection Fee.

It has recently been held by the Supreme Court of Minnesota that where a note contains a stipulation for the payment of a specified sum as attorneys' fees for collection in case the note is not paid at maturity, there can be a recovery only to the extent of the reasonable value of the attorneys' services actually performed, and that this value

must be determined by the court upon proof, and the court, as cited by *The Bankers' Magazine*, says: "Stipulations in instruments for the payment of money for attorneys' fees or costs of collections in excess of taxable costs are so liable to abuse that many courts hold them to be absolutely void on grounds of public policy. This court holds that they are not in themselves void; that they are valid as agreements to indemnify the payees for such liabilities as they may be necessarily and reasonably compelled to incur for attorneys' fees in case they are compelled, on default of the makers, to collect by suit. But we have held that the stipulated attorneys' fees are no part of the original debt; that the right to them does not accrue until the payee incurs the liability, and then only to the extent of the reasonable value of the attorneys' services actually performed or to be performed, which must be proved (*Pinney v. Jorgenson*, 27 Minn., 26, 6 N.W. 376; *Harvester Co. v. Clark*, 30 Minn., 308, 15 N.W. 252). It is only upon this theory that such stipulations can be sustained at all, for, if they are not mere agreements to indemnify for expenses actually or reasonably made, they would be merely penal and hence void. The full amount for which the maker is liable on such stipulations is not really due when suit is brought, for the services of the attorney are not then fully performed. Hence we hold that a recovery on such stipulations can only be had upon application to the court, and upon proof of the reasonableness and value of the attorneys' fees; and thereupon the court may fix the amount to be allowed at such sum, not exceeding the amount stipulated, as it shall deem reasonable and just, and the amount so fixed may be included in the judgment, the same as any other disbursement in the action."

THE

Electropoise.

TRADE MARK.

La Grippe and its Evil Effects.

LA GRIPPE AND NERVOUSNESS.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Oct. 6, 1892.

Her life made miserable
by a prolonged attack
of LA GRIPPE.

Had no faith in its
powers, but con-
cluded to use the
ELECTROPOISE.

Last winter I had a very severe attack of Grippe which left me in such a weak condition that I was confined to my room for four months, had the very best medical attention and care in every way, was taking several kinds of medicines every day, but nothing seemed to do any good. Feeling that I was a burden to myself and all around, I was ready to give up in despair when we bought an Electropoise and began using it according to direction, although I had no faith in it and did not believe one half that was said about it. But to my surprise I began to improve from the first application. Now I sleep like an infant and eat anything I want and am improving rapidly, am better than I have been in years. Have taken only one dose of medicine since I began its use five months ago; would not do without it for any price. It has been such a wonderful blessing to me that I can't refrain from begging every sufferer I meet to try the Electropoise. Thanking you and wishing you and the Electropoise the greatest success, I am, yours truly,

MISS LIZZIE CALDWELL.

A LATER LETTER.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1894.

Now she begs every
sufferer to use the
same means that
CURED HER.

After using the Electropoise a few months I gave a testimonial which those that did not know me doubted, and those that knew all about me said the "half had not been told." When I think of the good long rest I have had from excruciating pain and extreme nervousness, I can only repeat that I think the Electropoise the most wonderful of God-given remedies. I do believe that it will help any one who uses it properly.

Yours truly,

MISS LIZZIE CALDWELL.

Continued success in cases like the above gives us the most positive confidence in the superior curative powers of the Electropoise. If medicine has failed to cure you, why not investigate this Oxygen home treatment—the Electropoise? Book of theory and results to any address.

Electrolibration Co.,

1122 Broadway, New York.

or

346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Current Events.

Monday, January 14.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Urgent Deficiency Bill is debated by the Senate; the House fails to reach a vote on the Oleomargarine Bill. . . . General W. J. Sewell is the nominee of the New Jersey Republicans for Senator. . . . Secretary Carlisle imposes the one tenth of a cent duty on refined sugars from Spain. . . . The seven thousand employees of the Brooklyn trolley roads strike and tie-up the lines; there is no disorder. . . . Dr. Parkhurst's campaign against corruption is endorsed by the New York Presbytery.

The French Cabinet resigns, having been defeated on a minor home issue; Brisson declines to form a Cabinet. . . . Two steamers and several vessels are wrecked off the coast of Europe; many lives are lost.

Tuesday, January 15.

Both Houses in session; the income-tax appropriation discussed in the Senate; the House discusses the Indian Appropriation Bill. . . . The Tennessee Legislature votes to go behind the returns and investigate the charges of fraud in the gubernatorial election, thereby keeping the present Democratic Governor in office. . . . There is no change in the Brooklyn strike situation; disorder breaks out. . . . United States Senators are chosen in a number of States.

The President of France resigns his office, causing consternation in the country. . . . The Japanese are said to have landed near Wei-hai-Wei. . . . Italian forces defeat the Abyssinians in Africa.

Wednesday, January 16.

Both houses in session; the Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, defeating the amendment to strike out the appropriation for the income-tax; the Currency Bill discussed in the House. . . . A number of United States Senators are chosen. . . . There is little change in the Brooklyn strike situation. . . . Ex-Governor Pattison is nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia by the Democrats. . . . An explosion of powder at a fire causes great loss of life and property in Butte, Montana.

The resignation of President Perier is formally announced in the French Parliament; the leading candidates for the office are Brisson, Radical, and Rousseau, Moderate.

Thursday, January 17.

Both Houses in session; Senators Sherman and Pugh introduced new financial bills, and they are referred; the House discusses the Indian Appropriation Bill. . . . The Lexow Committee makes its report to the New York Legislature, and bills for police reorganization are introduced. . . . Brooklyn trolley strikers resort to violence; a few lines are started with new men under police protection. . . . Striking miners in Ohio return to work.

M. F. Faure is elected President of France on the second ballot, receiving 430 votes to 361 cast for Brisson. . . . Attorney-General Celi, of Milan, is assassinated by an Anarchist, it is believed. . . . The Duke of Argyll retires from public life.

Friday, January 18.

Both Houses in session; the Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill and resumes the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal; the Indian Appropriation Bill debated in the House. . . . The Mayor of Brooklyn orders out the militia to protect the property of the railroad companies; there is rioting at various places.

Reports are received of a Royalist rebellion against the Hawaiian Government; the forces of the Government are believed to have been victorious. . . . The Japanese suppress a rebellion in Korea. . . . There are rumors of a revolution in Greece. . . . President Faure attempts to form a Ministry, summoning M. Bourgeois.

Saturday, January 19.

Both Houses in session; the Hawaiian revolt is discussed by Senate and House; resolutions of sympathy with the Government are referred. . . . The President orders the cruiser *Philadelphia* to sail from San Francisco to Honolulu. . . . A few cars are run in Brooklyn; the militia disperses a mob at the point of the bayonet.

A Chinese force is defeated in a battle near New-Chwang. . . . M. Bourgeois accepts President Faure's offer of the Premiership and undertakes to form a Ministry. . . . The Spanish Chamber passes a bill ratifying the *modus vivendi* with the United States.

Sunday, January 20.

President Cleveland gives out a statement on Hawaii; his policy is not changed, and the *Philadelphia* is sent to protect American citizens preserving neutrality. . . . Many small riots and disturbances occur in Brooklyn, and the New York troops are called out for service there; few cars are run; efforts at arbitration by the Mayor fail. . . . The steamer *State of Missouri* sinks in the Ohio River; thirty-seven passengers are lost.

The Japanese are bombarding Teng-Chow-Fao. . . . Mr. Gladstone's return to public life is announced; he will speak on all great questions in the Commons. . . . Kuchan, Persia, is destroyed by an earthquake.

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Standard Dictionary

FOREIGN PHRASES.

A REVIEW BY W. C. CONANT, NEW YORK.

Not the least among the many valuable adjuncts of the Standard Dictionary is the Glossary of Foreign Expressions, or Defining Vocabulary of quoted sayings and phrases from the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Greek. It has a double value—for the many, the readers, to whom the untranslated polyglotisms with which writers delight to garnish their English have ever been vanity and vexation of spirit; and for a still more interested class the writers, who are with reason solicitous to make their quotations correctly, so as to manifest their erudition rather than their ignorance. Of these latter, it is not alone the numerous class "with just enough of learning to misquote," to whom the Glossary will be of decided assistance. The treachery of memory with regard to the minutiae of quoted expressions—not to speak of the degeneration of such expressions in common repetition, the commoner the worse—has been learned by every writer, at times, to his mortification. It is related of a certain eminent teacher that a leave-taking graduate who solicited his very best counsel was rather taken aback by the simple advice, "Always verify your references." Simple as it is, the rule is to a painful degree impracticable, especially with respect to the class of references comprehended under the present head; and to find the work comprehensively done to order—as it is now done, for the first time by a competent hand—will be to writers studious of classic accuracy a distinct source of happiness. For no writer, as writer, can command at once the learning, the literature, the languages, and the leisure to chase the flying quotations back through all their transmigrations and metamorphoses to their original sources, and restore their pure forms and their true sense or contextual interpretation. This is that which we say has now been done for the first time; and the exigent necessity for this radical revision, as well as the great labor and special learning involved therein, can be best apprehended by comparing the Standard's Glossary with its predecessors. A few minutes of such comparative reading will create a lively impression of the mingled good judgment and good fortune of the publishers of the Standard Dictionary in subsidizing for this special task the resources of that scholarly, wide-reading, and infinitely painstaking critic, Professor Wilkinson, of the chair of Poetry and Criticism in the University of Chicago.

One of the most remarkable points—in fact, the cardinal point of difference between this work and the comparatively slight essays to the same end in Webster and Worcester—is just that in which the eminent teacher above referred to summed up his wisdom for the seeker therefor—verify your references. That pupil either failed to be employed by either of our previous lexicographers, or else he lamentably failed to "reck the rede." There are not only no references given; there are multiplied instances of imperfect or wholly erroneous definition, as well as of inaccurate form, due obviously to want of any actual reference had to original sources, if courtesy should forbid us in other instances to charge an amazing absence of elementary knowledge of the language on its face.

In Professor Wilkinson's Glossary, on the contrary, we find every quotation traced to its source, to its original form, and to its connection and contextual interpretation, if possible, with chapter, verse, or page. The different authors to whom quotations are thus traced and verified number a hundred and fifty, mostly classics; and each of the more prominent is, naturally, credited with many sayings most familiar in their several tongues, but to which few of us could have easily found our way for verification. The literary class will certainly appreciate very highly this expert and laborious "verification of references," not only made to their hands, but put into their own hands for reverification.

The Standard Glossary is much the most extensive hitherto made. A large number of sayings and phrases not found in Webster or Worcester have been added, and among these we note quite a number that are familiar in every-day use. Of the previous glossaries, Webster's is the more

voluminous, but Worcester seems to have aimed at abridgement, as well as correction of Webster, in the former object succeeding easily by mere omission, and in the latter sometimes notably, by ordinary care, yet too often carelessly following in error. The Standard coming last, and employing that decisive strategical advantage with a determination to excel at any cost, has given us a greatly enlarged Glossary, and a multitude of corrections (with authorities) both of common and of lexicographers' errors, amended in form, sense, force, and clearness, with explanations besides that often reveal meanings that are quite veiled in the literal phrase.

We have notransacked libraries and languages to retrace Professor Wilkinson's steps of verification and make detailed comparisons, but in a cursive glance over prominent instances we note among others the following corrections to illustrate and justify the generalities of characterization and comparison foregoing.

Mistranslations corrected:

A beau jeu, beau retour: not one good turn deserves another, as in Webster and Worcester, but used in the spirit of retaliation, "tit for tat."

Ad finem: to the end; at or near the end: the latter definition is overlooked by Worcester and Webster.

A l'extérieur: secondary sense, abroad, wanting in Webster.

Anno urbis condita: Webster, "in the year the city was built" (1) instead of in [such a] year from the founding of the city (correct).

Ariendu pregonado vino, venden vinagre: correctly, having cried wine, they sell vinegar: Webster, "having praised their wine, they sell us vinegar."

Barba levis sapientes: sages as far as beard goes. Webster and Worcester both lack the explanatory word *goes*, so that "Wise as far as beard" fails to suggest the sense.

Bella femmina che ride, vuol dir borsa che piange: a smiling beauty means a weeping purse (i.e., your purse). Webster unmeaningly mistranslates, "When a handsome woman laughs, be sure her (1) purse cries."

Carpere et colligere: to pluck and gather. Webster, wrongly, "to pluck and bind."

El corazón manda las carnes: the heart controls the body. Error of Webster, "the heart bears up the body."

Escritura buena memoria: writing, good memory. Webster's error, "the best memory."

Filius terrae: a son of the soil: of humble origin. Webster, "a son of earth, a human being" (1), and reversed in order.

Garde feu: a fender. Webster, "a fire-guard," which might be an insurance watchman or fireman.

Genstogata: the togaed (Roman) nation. Webster, "civilians" (1).

Hoc opus, hic labor est: this is a task, this is a toil. Both Webster and Worcester give "this is labor, this is work (or toil)"—mere tautology, and erroneous.

Homme d'affaires: business man. Webster, "des affaires, a business agent"—not thus limited.

Homoni alieni juris: one under control of another. Webster, "under control of a parent or guardian"—usually, but not necessarily: e.g. a slave.

Il faut de l'argent: money is necessary. Webster, "money is wanting" (1).

Incredulus odi: not being able to believe in it. I am disgusted. Both Webster and Worcester miss the point for want of the connection (in Horace), and give a meaningless translation, "being incredulous. I cannot bear (or endure) it."

Il faut attendre le boiteux: we must wait for the lame man: i.e., the later or laggard intelligence. Lacking explanation, Webster's definition would be useless, if it were not wrong—"the lame man is wanting" (1).

Infandum . . . renovera dolorem: to revive unspeakable grief. Both Webster and Worcester, incorrectly, "recall (or revive) unpleasant recollections."

Integros haurire fontes: to drink from pure or unpolluted fountains. Webster has "overflowing" for unpolluted.

J'ai bonne cause: I have good cause. Both Worcester and Webster give "a good cause," a

very different thing, which would require *une*.

La speranza e il pan de' miseri: hope is the bread of the wretched. Webster, "the poor man's bread."

Laus propria sordet: Self-praise is no recommendation. "Is contemned" or is contemptible: secondary sense of the verb, which Worcester and Webster both miss with the point of the adage; making it "self-praise defiles (or) debases."

Leonina societas: partnership with a lion (unequal). Webster, "a lion's company"—meaningless.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo: great city, great solitude. Webster, "desert" for solitude.

Le tout ensemble: the whole taken together (total aspect). Webster, all together.

Le vrai peut quelque fois n'être pas vraisemblable: the true may sometimes be not true in seeming. Webster, "not always probable."

Sutor ne supra crepidam iudicaret: let not the cobbler venture above his last. Webster and Worcester both follow the commoner reading, *ultra* for *supra*.

Qui capit ille facit: he who takes it (i.e., to himself; as, a charge) he is the one who does it. Both Webster and Worcester lack *ille*, and give the meaningless translation, "he who takes it makes it."

Tirer a boulet rouge: to shoot red-hot balls ("fire hot shot"). Webster, "to shoot with red bullet" (painted?).

Totus; teres, atque rotundus: complete, polished, and rounded. Both Webster and Worcester miss it totally and all round: (1) "every way round and smooth; (2) "completely smooth and round."

De minimis non curat lex: the law does not concern itself about very small matters. Webster misquotes, *de minimis non curatur*, and translates the noted legal maxim thus: "no notice is taken of trifles."

A number of the above instances are of misquotation as well as mistranslation corrected, and a few further of many misquotations which Professor Wilkinson has run down may be added to illustrate the benefit of having your references verified for you.

Proprie communia dicere: inverted by Webster and Worcester, "communia," etc.—*Quis fallere possit amantem?* Webster, *qui for quis*.—*Ora e sempre* (now and always): Webster and Worcester, *hora for ora*, and translating, "it is always time."

Aut non tentaris, aut perice: Webster and Worcester, "ne tentes, aut perice."—*Mal entendu*: Webster, *mal entendre*.—*Hoc opus, hic labor est*: is inverted in Webster and Worcester; *hic opus, hoc labor est*.—*Hannibal ad portas*: Webster and Worcester have *ante for ad*.—*Filius terra* is inverted in Webster and Worcester.—*Diseur de bons mots*: Webster and Worcester have *bon for bons*.

Desobligeant: Webster adds *e*, and lacks the literal definition that explains its relation to the English synonym, *sulky*.—*Carpere et colligere*: the others have *carpe for carpere*.—*Canis timidi relementius latrant quam mordent*: Webster drops the last two words, and mistranslates, "timid [for cowardly] dogs bark more fiercely" [than they bite should be added].—*Bella matronis detestata*: Webster has *bella matronis*, etc.—*Au levant*: Webster, *a levant*.

A la fin: Webster, *a fin*.—*Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguus*: inverted in Webster and Worcester, *ambiguus in vulgum spargere voces*.—*Homocantiqua virtute ac fide*: inverted in Webster and Worcester, "antiqua," etc.—*Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera*: Webster and Worcester insert *et*.—*Sapere aude*: inverted in Webster.—*L'occasion, fait la larron*: Webster and Worcester have *abandon for Occasion*.

A bis ou a blanc: Webster and Worcester have *et for ou*, and mistranslate, "from brown bread to white, by fits and starts." The Standard, "in one way or another; by hook or by crook."—*Ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa*: Webster and Worcester drop *ab illa*, and mistranslate accordingly.

Some of the noticeable omissions in the previous glossaries: Wanting in Worcester, *desobligeant*; in Webster and Worcester, *Domine, dirige nos* (motto of the city of London); in Worcester, *il faut de l'argent*; in Worcester, *leonina societas*; in Webster and Worcester, *la garde meurt et ne se rend pas*; in Worcester, *sic itur ad astra*, and others too numerous to mention. *Vehimur in altum*: we are borne out upon the deep. Webster translates, "we are borne on high." (1)

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